

KARNATAKA

# Mysore District

AT A GLANCE

*Compiled By*

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COMMUNITY HEALTH CELL

KARNATAKA

# MYSORE DISTRICT

AT A GLANCE

CENTRE FOR NON-FORMAL AND  
CONTINUING EDUCATION  
"ASHIRVAD"

30 ST MARKS ROAD

BANGALORE 560 001

May, 1984

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FLAVIA & JOSELYN



MYORE BIRTH

20th April 1971

COMMUNITY HEALTH CELL  
ST. MARKS ROAD,  
BANGALORE

COMMUNITY HEALTH CELL  
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## P R E F A C E

The purpose of this booklet is simply this - to present a picture of Mysore District through relevant material and up-to-date data. Major spheres of activity like agriculture, industry, education together with a background of history, geography, culture etc are covered. We make no claims for originality. The matter presented here is available in Government and other publications which run into hundreds of pages and in charts and booklets lying scattered in administrative offices. The reader will have neither time nor patience to go through all these. Here you have the information in a condensed form.

The district of Mysore located in the southernmost part of Karnataka is considered economically developed. It is an important place from the point of history, education, religion, culture and economic growth. The city of Mysore was once a centre of political activity for early Hindu Kings, the Muslim rulers and the Wodeyars. Even today, the remains of a rich cultural heritage can be seen in the beautiful palaces and the festival of Dasara.

We believe this booklet will be useful to persons engaged in developmental work and to anyone interested in knowing the district. The latest data is given wherever possible. But let us warn you - this is only a preliminary study. It is intended to foster further study, action and reflection into specific problems and areas. And the facts presented need to be challenged by field study.

Any queries or suggestions are welcome.

Bangalore 560 001

May 1984

JOSELYN LOBO

FLAVIA D'SOUZA



KARNATAKA  
POLITICAL

Area marked xxxxx  
the district  
under study.





HASSAN DIST.

MYSORE DISTRICT : POLITICAL

:: 5 ::

MADIKERI  
PERIYAPATNA

KRISHNARAJANAGAR

MANDYA DISTRICT

HUNSUR

o MYSORE

TIRUMA-  
KUDLU

NARASIPUR

(T. NARASIPUR)

BANGALORE  
DISTRICT

KOLLEGAL

NANJANGUD

YELANDUR

HEGGADADEVANAKOTE

CHAMRAJANAGAR

KERALA

GUNDLUPET

TAMILNADU



SALIENT DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

( 1981 Census. )

		<u>MYSORE DIST.</u>	<u>KARNATAKA STATE</u>
1.	TOTAL POPULATION	.. 2,584,878	37,043,451
	RURAL	.. 1,876,602	26,332,348
	URBAN	.. 708,276	10,711,103
2.	PERCENTAGE OF STATE'S POPULATION	.. 6.98	100.00
3.	AREA IN SQ. KMS	.. 11,954	191,791
4.	PERCENTAGE OF STATE'S AREA	.. 6.23	100.00
5.	DECENNIAL GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION 1971 - 81	.. 24.44	26.43
6.	DENSITY PER SQ. KM	.. 216	193
7.	SEX RATIO ( No of Females per 1,000 males )	.. 951	963
8.	LITERACY RATE	.. 31.58	38.41
9.	PERCENTAGE OF RURAL POPULATION	.. 72.60	71.09
10.	PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION	.. 27.40	28.91

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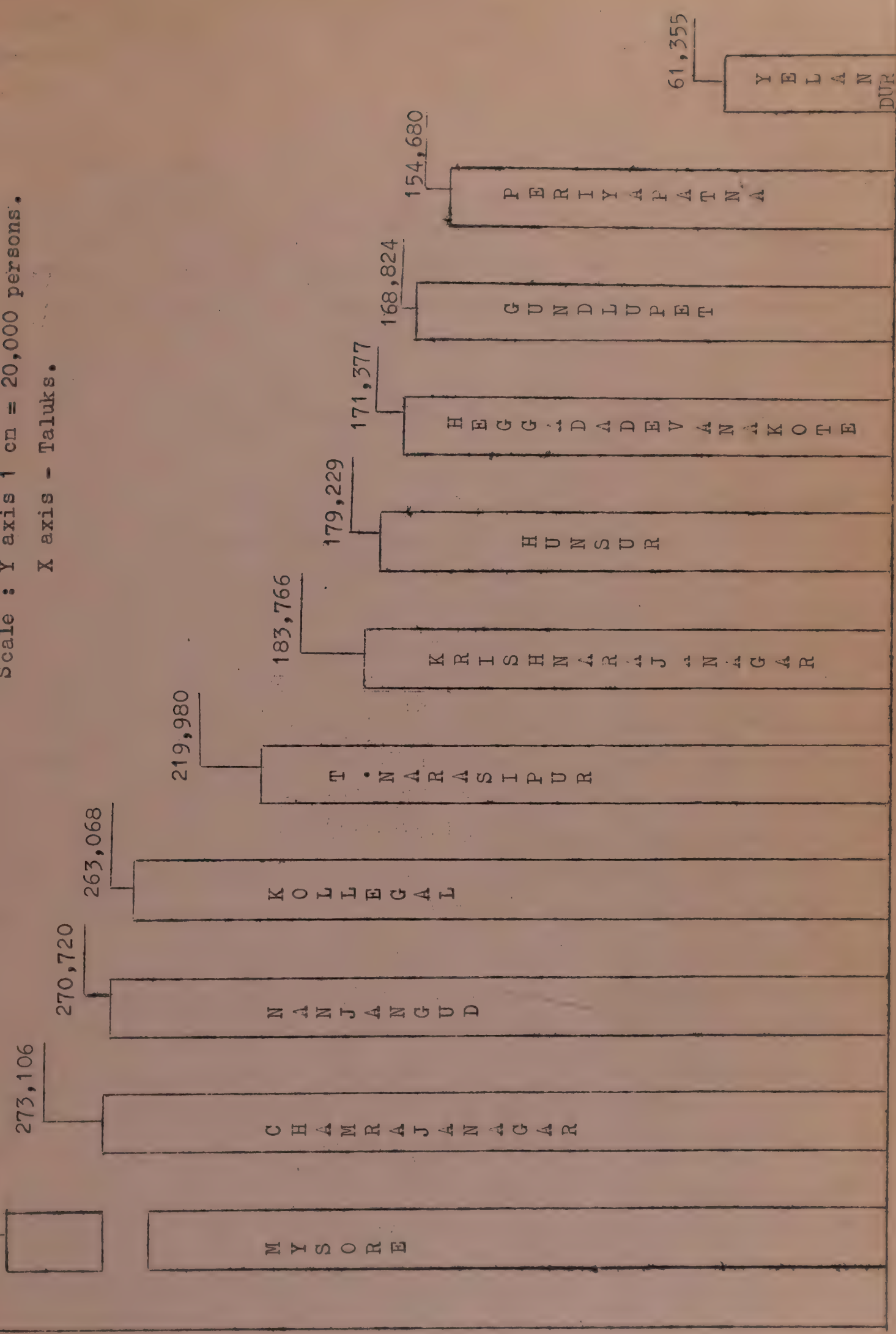


POPULATION DETAILS : TALUK WISE : 1981 Census

638,723

Scale : Y axis 1 cm = 20,000 persons.

X axis - Taluks.





## HISTORY

Introduction : According to legend, Mysore derives its name from Mahishasura, the terrible demon vanquished by the goddess Durga, whom Chamundeshwari killed and the name Mysore is ascribed to him. The earliest mention of 'Mahisur' according to some, is in the 3rd century B.C., when King Ashoka sent Buddhist missionaries to Mahishamendala. Hence the Dusserah or Durga Puja (in October) at Mysore is a splendid affair.

Early History : The history of the earlier kingdoms is not very clear. The Cholas, the Hoysalas and the Vijayanagar kings ruled over this region. Mysore was governed by the Ganga kings till the 10th century. The Vijayanagar Empire came to an end in 1565 AD, when it was crushed by the united efforts of the Muslim rulers in the Rabbosatongadi war. The Wodeyars of Mysore played an important role in Karnataka after the battle of Talikote and in a way continued the tradition of Vijayanagar. They were the only power left to protect the interests of the Hindus, their culture and traditions. Mysore was ruled by the following kings: Raja Wodeyar (1578-1617); Chamraja Wodeyar (1617-1637); Kanthirava Narasaraja I (1638-1662); Chikadevaraya (1672-1704); Kanthirava Narasaraja II (1704-1713); finally the Nizam of Hyderabad captured Mysore in 1724.

Muslim Ascendancy: Hyder Ali played a very important role in strengthening Mysore and by 1761 ~~he~~ became the virtual ruler of Mysore. Haider Ali and his son Tipu Sultan came to have a global fame as a result of their major role in the history of South India and also by their clash with the British.

British Rule: When Britishers occupied Mysore in 1799, it still remained as a capital for the province though Bangalore was the administrative centre. In 1799, Krishnaraja Wodeyar III was crowned at the age of 5 as the ruler of Mysore though Dewan Purnaiiah administered till 1811.



In 1831, the administration of Mysore was entrusted to a Board of Commissioners which included a Senior Commissioner and a Junior Commissioner. The people of Karnataka did not accept the overlordship of the British lying down. There had been a number of uprisings in Karnataka beginning from 1800 till 1867. Some of them were directly against the British and some others against the princes to whose rule these people were opposed.

Participation of people in the freedom movement : Gandhi stayed at Nandi Hills, in 1927 due to ill-health and he later toured Mysore State. The Civil Disobedience Movement started by Gandhiji in 1930 kept the Congress workers in Karnataka active in some agitation or other. Mysore too joined in <sup>symbolic</sup> hoisting of the national flag on January 26, 1930. Volunteers from princely Mysore area thronged in hundreds to participate in the satyagraha. Mysore published the SADHWI newspaper which rendered yeomen service in spreading the nationalistic spirit. The congress had been engaged only in constructive activities in princely areas. Though Congress Committees had been founded in Mysore, the Congressmen from Mysore had been offering satyagraha only in British districts.

To press the demand for responsible government, forest satyagraha was launched in Mysore and at the Satyagraha held at Turuvannur in September 1939, S Nijalingappa was arrested with others for felling toddy trees.

Transition Period : When India became free, Mysore Congress had to launch "Mysore Chalo" movement to force the Maharaja to agree for accession with the Indian Union.

The Congress in its manifesto during 1937 elections, declared itself in favour of the formation of Andhra and Karnataka. The Praja Samyukta Paksha in princely Mysore also passed a resolution in favour of Unification in 1937. This organisation also worked in border areas like Kollegal.



Unification of people under 20 administrations into a single province had many administrative problems. No prince could part with his territory nor were the British prepared to merge the districts in their Presidencies like Madras and Bombay to form a single Kannada-speaking State.

By the close of 1946, it was almost certain that the British were leaving India and the constituent assembly met in Delhi in December 1946. The Karnataka Unification Conference held at Bombay not only stressed the demand for unification, but an All-Karnataka Convention was held at Devanagere under the Presidentship of M. I. Patil. Both the meetings urged the Constituent Assembly to take immediate steps to unite Karnataka into a separate province.

Modern Mysore : The Constituent Assembly of Mysore also passed a resolution in favour of merger of neighbouring Kannada areas with Mysore in 1948.

Mysore constituted a major Kannada-speaking territory. Many people of this area, who had been under the benevolent rule of the Maharaja, were not willing to join with other "backward" areas, and were also afraid of losing their identity. The newspapers of Mysore and Kannada writers strongly supported unification.

Unification was taken when the seven taluks of Bellary were merged with Mysore State as the tenth district in 1953. Still unification did not appear to materialise, though all parties in Karnataka supported the idea. Finally, the Central Government appointed a high-power States' Reorganisation Commission headed by Fasal Ali in December 1953.

When this States' Reorganisation Commission was gathering evidence, strong opposition to Unification also appeared in Mysore State. A fact-finding Committee headed by M. Sheshadri appointed by Mysore Government, opposed Unification, holding the view that princely Mysore will have to suffer as a result of merging with other "backward" areas. But majority of Mysoreans including Sir M. Visveswaraya, supported the idea. Thus a long cherished dream of Kannadigas was realised in 1956. The new State was named as New Mysore and the Rajapramukh of Mysore was appointed its Governor. This unified State was renamed as Karnataka on 1st November 1973, 17 years after unification.



## LAND AND THE PEOPLE

Mysore is situated in the southern most part of Karnataka, and it is surrounded by the districts of Bangalore, Mandya, Hassan and Kodagu and the States of Kerala and Tamilnadu.

Forests : The geographical area of Mysore district is 11,954 sq. kms. The area covered by forest is 4,126.45 sq.kms. ie. 34.52% of total area, of which 3,875.59 sq.kms. are reserved forests and 250.86 sq.kms are unclassified forests. Mysore has two types of forests. Moist deciduous forest where the rainfall is around 100 cms and dry deciduous forest where the rainfall is below 90 cms. The important economic species are timber, teak, beetle, mathi, hunise, yethiga, hattaga, sandalwood, bamboo etc.

Rivers : The whole of Mysore district lies in the Cauvery river basin. The important rivers which flow in the district are the Cauvery, the Kabini, the Moyar and the Palar.

Climate : The normal rainfall (1901-1950) in the district is 761.9 mm, the actual rainfall being 540.8 mm (in 1982). There are 65 Rain gauge stations. The normal temperatures recorded are - maximum 29.6° C and minimum 19.2° C.

Area and Population : The total area of the Mysore district is 11,954 sq. km ie. 6.23 % of the State's total area. It holds sixth position in the State in terms of area. Its total population is 2,584,878 and ranks fourth in terms of population in the State.

Mysore district is predominantly rural. It has the third highest rural population of 1,876,602 in the State.

The decennial growth rate between 1971-81 in the Urban area of Mysore district was 33.86%. This growth rate was due to industrialisation, expansion of administrative machinery at different levels, growth of educational and welfare institutions, etc.



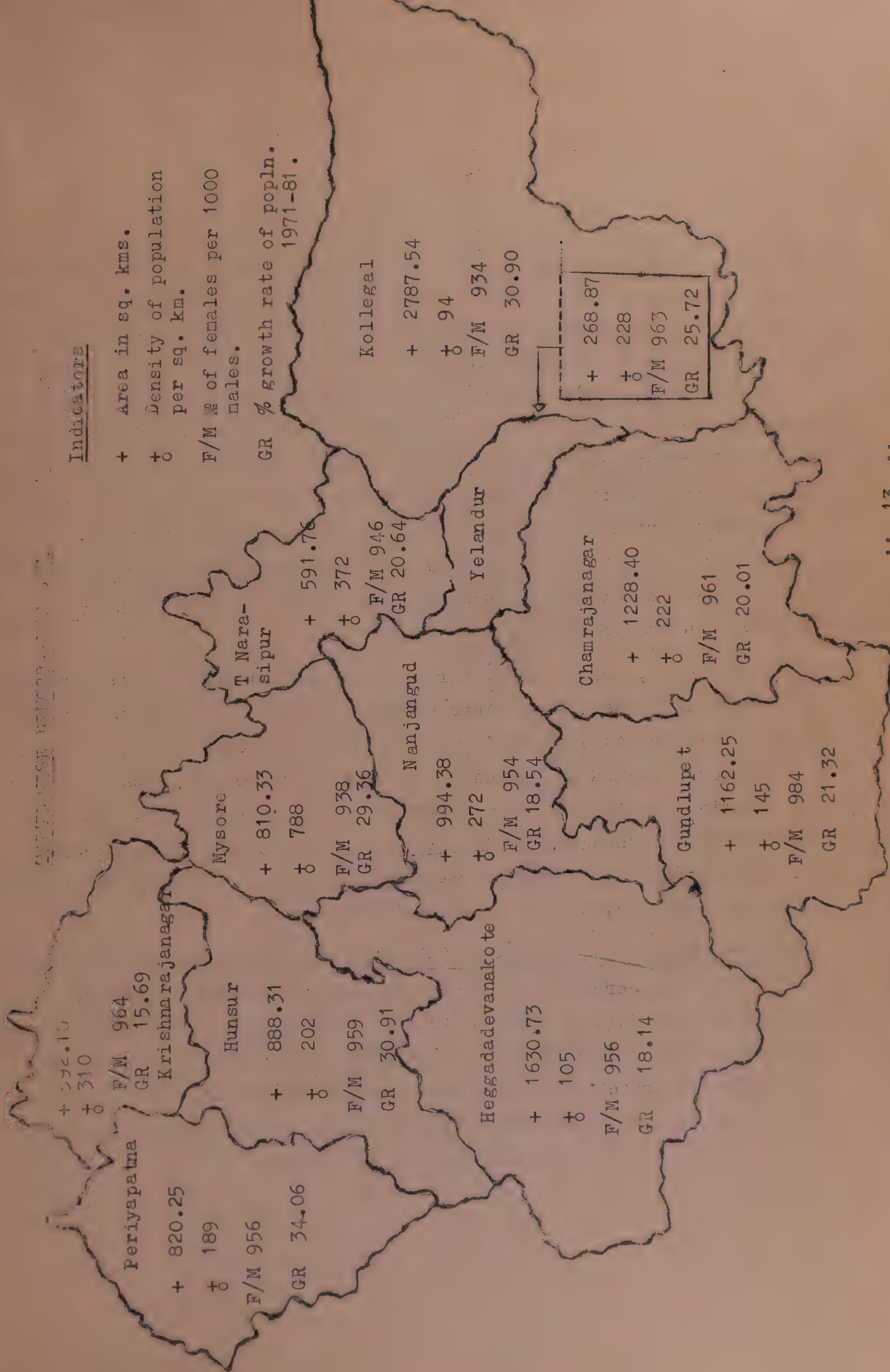
Population Details : 1981 Census

<u>Taluk</u>	<u>R U R A L</u>			<u>U R B A N</u>		
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Chamrajanagar	118,356	114,328	232,684	20,936	19,486	40,422
Gundlupet	74,849	74,010	148,859	10,244	9,721	19,965
Heggadadeva- nakote	80,564	77,121	157,685	7,065	6,627	13,692
Hunsur	77,206	74,319	151,525	14,296	13,408	27,704
Kollegal	117,657	109,751	227,408	18,362	17,298	35,660
Krishnaraja- nagar	83,811	81,103	164,914	9,766	9,086	18,852
Mysore	83,729	78,598	162,327	245,804	230,642	476,446
Nanjangud	120,746	115,208	235,954	17,785	16,981	34,766
Periyapatna	73,855	70,786	144,641	5,230	4,809	10,039
T. Narasipur	100,629	95,330	195,959	12,429	11,592	24,021
Yelandur	27,767	26,879	54,646	3,496	3,213	6,709
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
District Total	959,169	917,433	1,876,602	365,413	342,863	708,276
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----



# Indicators

- + Area in sq. kms.
- + Density of population per sq. km.
- F/M of females per 1000 males.
- GR % growth rate of popln. 1971-81.





Workers and Occupations : The entire population is divided into two broad streams: workers and non-workers. As per 1981 Census, workers are those who had worked for a short time, even though their contribution to the economy was practically negligible. Non-workers are those who do not participate in any kind of work during or part of the reference period. Workers are divided into main workers and marginal workers. Main workers are those who had worked for a period of more than 6 months and marginal workers are those who had worked for a period of less than 6 months during the reference period. Work is also defined as participation in any economically productive activity. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature. It involves also effective supervision and direction of work.

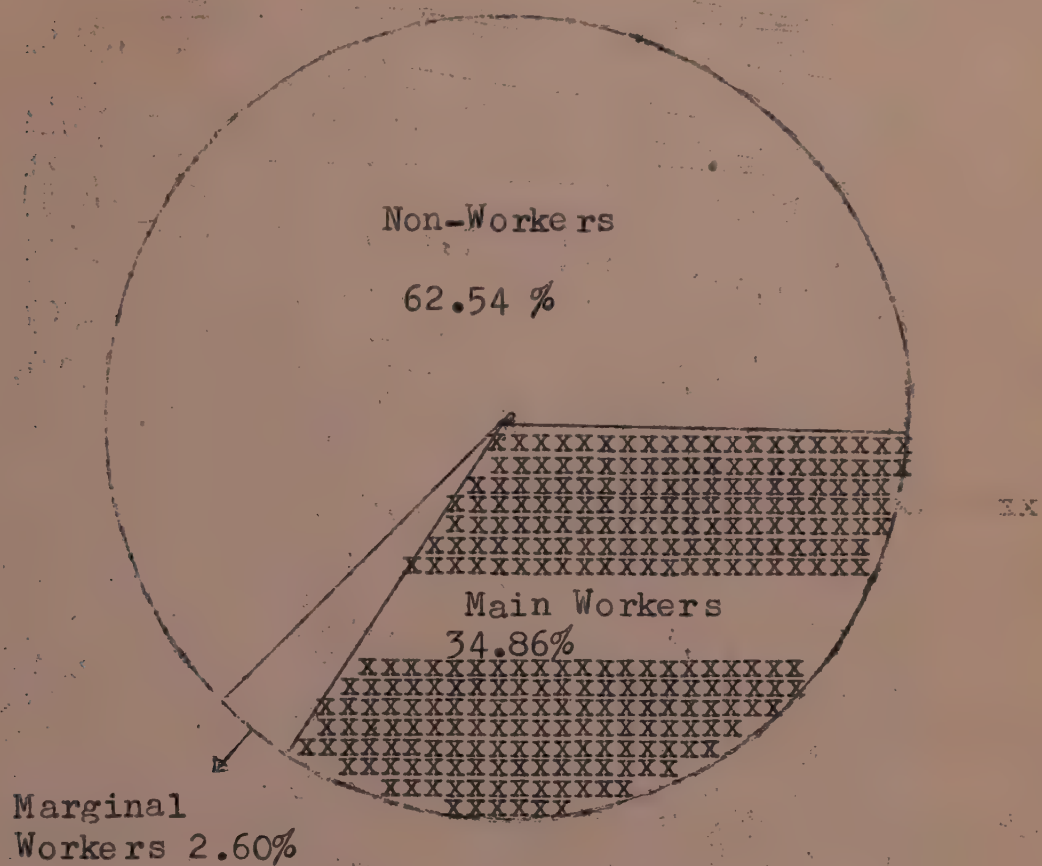
In 1981 Census, cultivators, agricultural labourers and those engaged in household industry and other workers are grouped under main workers. Non-workers are also grouped into the following categories.

1. Persons engaged in household duties; 2. Students;
3. Rentiers, retired persons, receivers of royalties etc. and persons with independent means for which they do not have to work.
4. Dependents. 5. Beggars, vagrants, etc. 6. Persons in institutions such as jails etc, and 7. Other Non-workers.

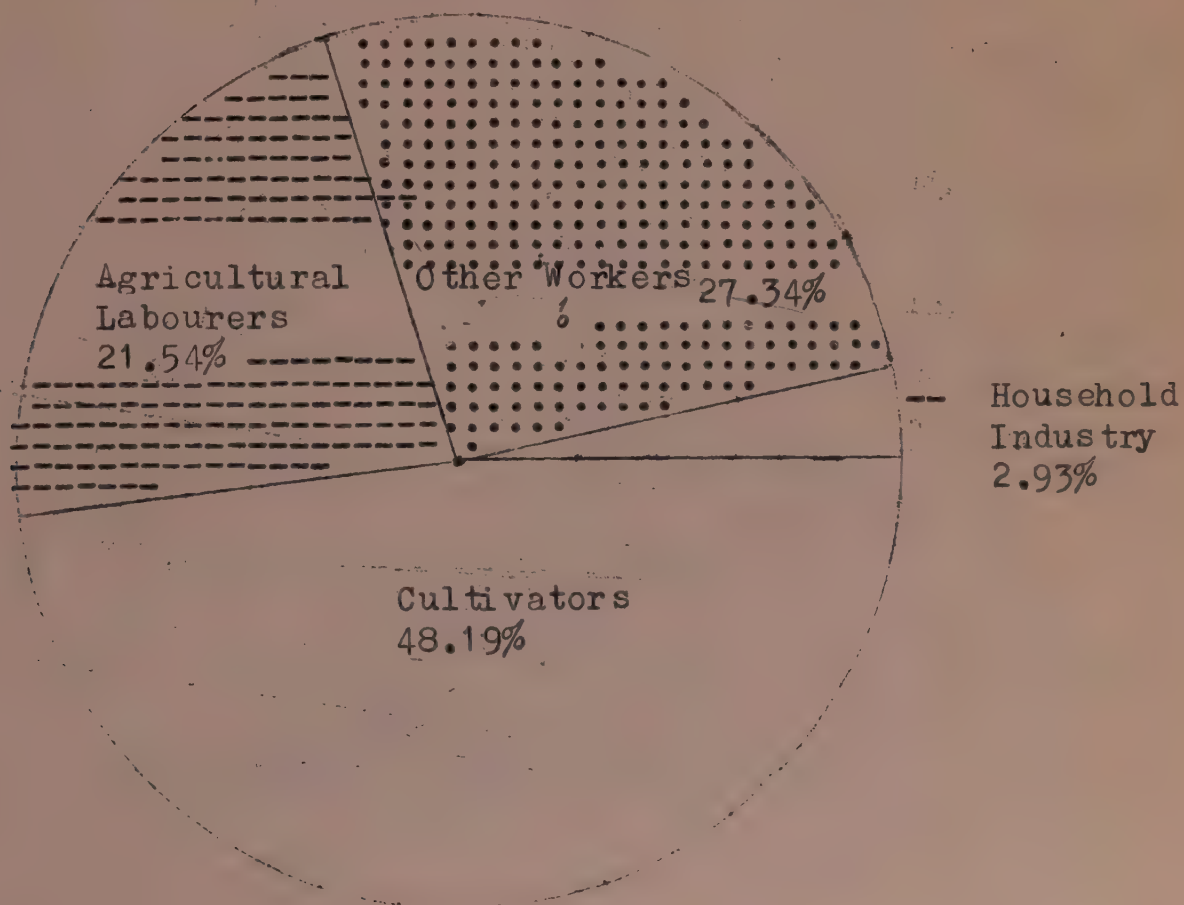
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes : In Mysore district, basing on 1971 Census percentages, the total number of Scheduled Castes calculated are 443,565 forming 17.16% of the total population. Those in the rural area are 362,184 ie. 19.3% of the rural population and those in the urban areas are 77,131 ie. 10.89% of the urban population. The total number of Scheduled Tribes basing on 1971 Census is 16,547 ie. 0.94% to the total population of the State.



WORKING POPULATION : 1981 Census Details



Distribution of Main Workers in various categories





Working Population Details :: Taluk-wise (1981 Census)

Taluk		No of Main Workers	Marginal Workers	Non-Workers
-----		-----	-----	-----
Chamrajanagar	R	84,651	4,718	143,315
	U	12,366	174	27,882
Gundlupet	R	60,648	7,290	80,921
	U	6,423	221	13,321
Heggadadevanakote	R	61,111	2,230	94,344
	U	4,670	215	8,807
Hunsur	R	60,910	3,069	87,546
	U	8,522	102	19,080
Kollegal	R	89,114	4,049	134,245
	U	11,110	79	24,471
Krishnarajanagar	R	58,994	4,292	101,628
	U	5,339	120	13,393
Mysore	R	57,970	3,293	101,064
	U	124,903	5,642	345,901
Nanjangud	R	86,503	6,062	143,389
	U	10,756	107	23,903
Periyapatna	R	57,314	19,390	67,937
	U	3,522	688	5,829
T. Narasipur	R	66,872	3,006	126,081
	U	7,580	88	16,353
Yelandur	R	19,941	2,102	32,603
	U	2,042	12	4,655
<hr/>				
District	R	704,028	59,501	1,113,073
	U	197,233	7,448	503,595
<hr/>				

R - Rural; U - Urban;



Taluk		Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry	Other Workers
-----		-----	-----	-----	-----
Chamrajanagar	R	45,306	23,643	2,711	12,991
	U	1,599	1,532	1,248	7,967
Gundlupet	R	32,633	18,517	1,790	7,708
	U	875	651	349	4,548
Heggadadevanakote	R	36,868	17,543	797	5,903
	U	938	815	292	2,625
Hirapur	R	46,158	10,223	740	3,789
	U	1,428	793	454	5,847
Kollegal	R	42,274	28,877	1,750	16,213
	U	1,144	1,202	504	8,260
Krishnarajana- nagar	R	40,074	12,042	1,272	5,606
	U	877	568	311	3,583
Mysore	R	37,508	8,798	1,504	10,160
	U	11,707	1,591	7,294	104,311
Nanjangud	R	48,820	24,068	2,023	11,592
	U	867	501	525	8,863
Periyapatna	R	39,383	10,716	632	6,583
	U	1,090	423	131	1,878
T. Narasipur	R	35,530	21,719	1,333	8,290
	U	1,540	1,627	275	4,138
Yelandur	R	7,377	7,829	338	4,397
	U	329	463	102	1,148
<hr/>					
District :	R	411,931	183,975	14,890	93,232
	U	22,394	10,166	11,485	153,188
<hr/>					

R - Rural U - Urban



Disabled Population : In 1981, the data was collected on the following types of disability. 1. Totally blind; 2. Totally crippled; 3. Totally dumb. The total numbers of disabled population is 3980. The incidence of disabilities is greater in rural areas than in urban areas.

Taluk	<u>Totally Blind</u>			<u>Totally Crippled</u>			<u>Totally Dumb</u>		
	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
Chamrajanagar	145	143	2	148	138	10	139	139	1
Gundlupet	125	113	12	107	95	12	110	100	10
Heggadadevanakote	92	88	4	79	72	7	71	69	2
Hunsur	63	59	4	63	52	11	62	59	3
Kollegal	104	99	5	149	141	8	118	110	8
Krishnarajanagar	90	84	6	88	84	4	92	90	2
Mysore	301	91	210	248	73	175	309	80	229
Nanjangud	172	165	7	139	132	7	137	136	1
Periyapatna	96	93	3	88	87	1	93	91	2
T. Narasipur	115	112	3	120	115	5	103	97	6
Yelandur	40	39	1	37	36	1	37	37	-
District Total :	1343	1086	257	1266	1025	241	1271	1007	264

POPULATION BY RELIGION : As we go through the Census reports of Mysore district we notice the following :-

YEAR	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Jains	Buddhists	Sikhs	Others
1961	1,557,203 (92.81)	94,514 (5.66)	19,040 (1.19)	4,528 (0.27)	1,202 (0.07)	45	-
1971	1,902,495 (91.59)	133,410 (6.42)	30,061 (1.45)	6,247 (0.30)	4,267 (0.20)	760 (0.04)	4
1981	2,367,489	165,949	37,480	7,754	5,169	-	-

Note: - The figures in bracket denote the percentage to total population.  
- The 1981 population by religion is calculated on the percentages of 1971.



## AGRICULTURE

Ancient Mysore depended on agriculture and rice was the main crop grown. Francis Buchanam who visited Karnataka in the nineteenth century speaks of the varieties of paddy grown in Mysore area.

The total geographical area of the district is 1,246,283 hectares which may be classified as on the following basis :-

	<u>Hectares</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Net area sown ..	502,408	40.31
Fallow Lands ..	79,436	6.37
Other uncultivable land .. (excluding fallow land)	186,600	14.97
Land not available for cultivation ..	149,926	11.56
Forest lands ..	333,913	26.79
Total ..	<u>1,246,283</u>	<u>100.00</u>

Source: Mysore District at a Glance 1982-83.

The Integrated Rural Development Programme caters to a number of small and marginal farmers. The following are the details as on 31.03.1983.

<u>Taluk</u>	<u>No of small &amp; marginal farmers benefitted under I R D I</u>	<u>Amount in Rs lakhs</u>
Chamrajanagar ..	544	9.373
Gundlupet ..	983	11.776
Heggadadevanakote ..	792	5.573
Hunsur ..	424	5.394
Kollegal ..	915	8.183
Krishnarajanagar ..	852	6.416
Mysore ..	1133	10.141
Nanjangud ..	1081	8.590
Periyapatna ..	1096	11.052
T Narasipur ..	827	5.943
Yelandur ..	197	2.144
<u>District Total</u> ..	<u>8849</u>	<u>84.585</u>

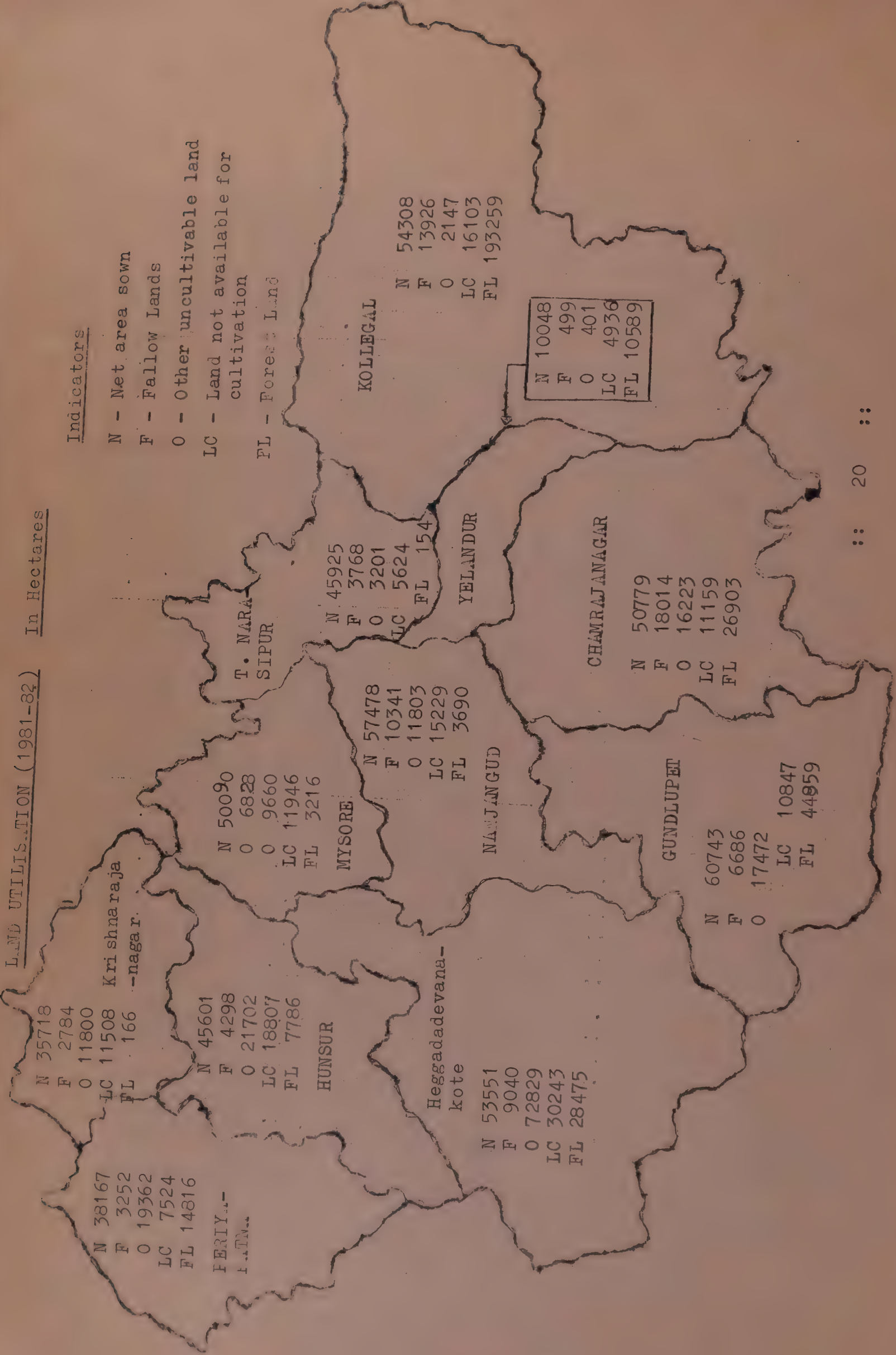


LAND UTILISATION (1981-82)

In Hectares

Indicators

- N - Net area sown
- F - Fallow Lands
- O - Other uncultivable land
- LC - Land not available for cultivation
- FL - Forest Land



Important Irrigation Projects :

Krishnarajasagar Project: It was started in 1911 and completed in 1937. Krishnarajasagar Right Bank Canal Project also known as Varuna Canal Project was taken up recently in the year 1978 to serve the needy areas of Mysore, T Narasipur, Nanjangud and Heggadadevanakote taluks of Mysore district and Srirangapattana taluk of Mandya district. This is a high level canal, 135 km long taking off from the right bank of Krishnarajasagar Dam, irrigating 32,375 hect. when completed. At present, the Krishnarajasagar Left Bank Canal actually provides irrigation to 79,352 hect.

Kabini Project : The Kabini Project is under construction across the Kabini, a tributary to the Cauvery, joining it below Krishnarajasagar. It is located at Bidarahalli in Heggadadevanakote taluk of Mysore district. After completion, it irrigates a cropped area of 0.89 lakh hectares in Heggadadevanakote, Nanjangud, T. Narasipur, Yelandur and Kollegal taluks of Mysore district. Power development of 30,000 kw is also proposed in this project.

Harangi Project : The Harangi Project is under construction across the river Harangi, a tributary to the Cauvery near Hudgur village. It irrigates Periyapatna, Krishnarajanagar and Hunsur taluks of Mysore district.

Nugu Project : The Nugu project consists of 2 canals taken off from a reservior constructed across the Nugu river, a tributary of the Kabini near Birwal village in Heggadadevanakote taluk. About 10,500 hect. (27,000 acres) are irrigated, mostly in Nanjangud taluk by the Nugu project, the construction of which was completed in 1959.

Proposed Scheme: Many irrigation schemes have been investigated and project reports are prepared for starting construction as and when central clearance is obtained.



Name of the Project	District Benefitted	Area (Thousand Hectares)
Hosapatna Lift Irrigation	Mysore	40.3
Lakshmanatirtha	Mysore and Modagu	2.8
K R S Extension	Mysore and Mandya	47.4
Kudregundihalla	Mysore	2.1
Hebbahalla	Mysore	0.8
Chengawadi	Mysore	2.6
Doddihalla	Mysore	1.2
Minnathuhalla	Mysore	1.2

Tanks & Wells : There are 1216 tanks and 10,678 irrigation wells in the district.

Livestock Population : As per 1977 Livestock census the following are the details for Mysore district :-

	Mysore	State Total
Cattle	830,703	10,221,960
Buffaloes	147,071	3,278,128
Bovine	977,774	13,500,038
Sheep	256,619	4,536,481
Goats	241,476	3,388,139
Pigs	4,404	296,368
Others	2,368	79,128
Total Livestock	1,482,641	21,800,204
Poultry	641,424	9,966,102

Veterinary Institutions as on 31.03.1980

	Mysore	State Total
Veterinary Hospitals	2	9
Veterinary Dispensary	29	134
Rural Veterinary Dispensary	57	201
Veterinary Aid Centres	4	3
Key Village Scheme	24	11
Key Village Scheme sub-centre	6	73
Artificial Insemination centre		13
Artificial Insemination sub-centre	21	50
Regional Laboratory	-	-
Total	143	494

Indicators

C - Canals  
T - Tanks  
W - Wells  
OS - Other Sources

C Nil  
T 2911  
W 180  
OS 128

PERIYAPATTANAM

HUNSUR

C 5205  
T 1039  
W 1314  
OS Nil

KRISHNARAJA -  
NAGAR

MYSORE

C 1901  
T 464  
W 610  
OS 21

T Narasipur.

C 14185  
T 1304  
W 1101  
OS 746

NANJANGUD

C 9959  
T 293  
W 418  
OS Nil

HEGGADADEVANAKOTE

C 6998  
T 283  
W 397  
OS 287

YELANDUR

CHAMRAJANAGAR

C 1005  
T 2824  
W 3048  
OS Nil

GUNDLUPET

C 120  
T 595  
W 4046  
OS 2

KOLLEGAL

C 366  
T 1995  
W 6445  
OS 281

C Nil  
T 2448  
W 1359  
OS Nil



Dairy: The Mysore Dairy was started in 1964 with a view to provide supplementary income to the farmers and supply quality milk to the consumers. In 1981, it handled 62,000 liters per day and in 1982 it was 80,000 liters per day. The sale of milk is not only confined to Mysore city but also other towns like Nanjangud, Chamrajanagar etc. The Mysore Dairy has 3 Chilling Centres at Mandya, Chamrajanagar and Hunsur.

Sheep and Wool Development : Mysore is one of the four districts where meat producing breed are kept and where Bandur sheep are reared both for wool and meat. Mysore is one of the 11 places where the sheep breeder's association is located.

Fisheries: The fish catch of 5,541 metric tonnes in Mysore district does not suffice its requirements and hence fish from Mangalore, Malpe, Gangelli, Honavar and Karwar find easy market. The Central Food Research Institute (CFTRI) of Mysore has a well developed division engaged in research in fish processing technology. At Krishnarajasagar there is an inland fisheries training centre. According to the 1978-79 statistics, the inland fish production in Mysore district, in metric tonnes was 5,322. The fisherman population in 1972 in the district was 13,272. There were 523 full timers, 392 part timers and 221 occasional fishermen.

Coffee Plantation : Mysore district has 0.5 per cent of the total area under coffee (i.e. 251,246 acres) in the State. Karnataka has the largest area under coffee among the Indian States. The majority of coffee plantations are in Kodagu (42.10%), Chikmagalur (41.40%) and Hassan (15.90%) districts. The number of coffee estates in Mysore district are 5 and located in the Billigirirangana Hills.

Coconut Development : Hybrid coconut seedlings are being raised at the nursery at Krishnarajasagar which has been set up with the Central Government assistance.

## INDUSTRY

Industries in Mysore were encouraged by Tip-u who introduced new techniques in producing sugar, glass etc and bought technicians from outside. However, industrialisation began with the appointment of Sir M Viseveswaraya as Chief Engineer in 1909, who dominated the industrial scene for five decades. It was at his instance that the first Mysore Economic Conference was held in 1911 whose documents stressed for industrial development. Among the early public undertakings at Mysore were the Chrome Tanning Co Ltd (1908), Government Sandal Oil Factories (1915), Sri Krishnarajendra Mills Ltd in 1924, a government sponsored and supported textile mill. The Government Silk Weaving factory was established in 1932 for the manufacture of high grade silk fabrics, sarees, cholis etc. The Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers Ltd at Belagola was established in 1937. The company was the first of its kind and is the pioneer establishment of the first synthetic ammonia plant in India.

### Present Position

The value of industrial output in the district during 1982-83 was Rs.2081.08 lakhs. There ~~are~~ are 703 registered factories providing employment to 39,450 persons. The value of mineral production during 1981-82 was Rs.183,79,000/-. The taluk-wise details for industries is given in the following table :-

Taluk	Registered factories	Employment in Regd. factories	Large & Medium Scale Indus.	Small- scale indus.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Chamrajanagar	18	1986	2	126
Gundlupet	1	50	-	64
HD Kote	3	68	2	71
Hunsur	31	1301	5	173
Kollegal	24	1430	1	122
Krishnarajanagar	39	443	1	140
Mysore	510	29854	50	1780
Nanjangud	32	2942	8	85
Periyapatna	5	86	-	30
T Narasipur	35	960	-	139
Yelandur	5	330	-	59
District :	<u>703</u>	<u>39450</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>797</u>

Source: Mysore at a glance 1982-83.



### Large and Medium Scale Industries

The atmosphere enacted by the era of planned development and the facilities provided both by the State and the Centre helped the coming up of many individual enterprises. The most notable industrial units of this period were the high wet Wodullus Staple Fibre Project of KSIDC (Karnataka State Industries Development Corporation); ELD Parry Ltd; Falcon Tyres Ltd; Vibrant Tyres; Ideal Jawa (India) Pvt Ltd etc. Electromobiles India Ltd incorporated in 1975 and supported by the Government of Karnataka is located in the industrially backward area of Mysore district for the manufacture of battery operated electrically driven two wheelers and three wheelers with Swedish collaboration. This venture is the first of its kind in India.

### Small Scale Industries

The Karnataka Small Scale Industries Corporation Ltd founded in 1960 promotes the small scale industry by maintaining ~~xxxxxx~~ industrial estates, supplying essential raw materials, providing marketing assistance etc. The corporation has a programme for the construction of industrial sheds. During 1980-85, 203 industrial sheds are proposed to be constructed in Mysore district at the cost of Rs.185.99 lakhs.

### Khadi and Village Industry

The Khadi and Village Industries Boards, Karnataka has a divisional office at Mysore and out of its budget for 1981-82, 25 per cent has been allotted for Mysore division. Karnataka is one of the leading states in the production of Cotton Khadi and out of the two dying units in the State, one is located at Nanjangud. The district of Mysore has ample potentialities for Apiary (bee-keeping) and Mysore Honey is well known and sold throughout the country.

The number of SC/ST Artisans and amount of financial assistance given as on 31.03.1981 is as follows :-

	<u>Mysore dist.</u>	<u>State Total</u>
		(Rs. lakhs)
Loan ..	0.98	64.79
Grant ..	2.12	16.42
No. of SC/ST Artisans 2022		26723

### Handicrafts

Mysore is known for its sandalwood crafts. There are a number of good craftsmen engaged in sandalwood carving in Mysore city and other parts of the district. Agarbathi manufacturing is in private hands and is centered around Mysore as well as Bangalore, Kolar, Hubli, Belgaum etc. In Mysore the leading perfumery works who export agarbathis is the Arvind Parimala Works.

Mysore is the centre for rose-wood inlay work, and craved doorways, huge chariots, boxes, trays, musical instruments etc reflect the skill of the craftsmen. Colourful dolls dressed in Indian costumes, stuffed toys, gay puppets, lacquers and saw dust toys etc are manufactured in Mysore. Bronze craft is pursued at Mysore and the city has some of the finest Shapathis. Mat weaving is also undertaken and the mats from Kadakola are renowned.

### Sericulture

Sericulture is an important industry in the district and since early times Mysore Silk was in great demand in the world markets. In 1975, a private filature namely, Bangalore Silk Filatures was started. After a couple of years this was transferred to Kollegal and was called the Kollegal Silk Filatures. With the reorganisation of States, Mysore became a large silk producing area and Kollegal taluk had about 20,000 acres of mulberry. The silk industries owned by the State Government are the Government Silk Filatures, Mysore (1921);



The Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore (1932); Silk Weavers Filatures, T Narasipur; The Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal; The Government Silk Filatures, Chamrajanagar a subsidiary of the Government Silk Filatures, Mysore etc.

The number of silk farms in the district are 14, next only to Bangalore which has 15; the State's total is 96.

The Central Sericulture Research and Training Institute was started in 1961 at Mysore to initiate research on Morticulture, Sericulture, Fibre technology etc and to impart training.

#### Power

The industrial consumption of power in the district in the year 1978-79 was 21,454 thousand kilowatts. The number of industrial connections were 4,474 in 1977-78 and 4,613 in 1978-79. The total number of irrigation pump sets serviced in the year 1983 were 15,925.

#### Prospects

Mysore district with its variety of resources can be a centre for establishing bristle fibre yarn, mat manufacturing units, rice barn oil unit, lead paint and red-oxide paint, aluminium paint, bitumen paint manufacturing, scientific glass manufacturing, locks and pad-locks manufacturing and pulp manufacturing units.

## BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

Banking in ancient times was undertaken by Trade Guilds who engaged in merchant banking in addition to trading. Besides, institutional financing was carried on by temples and all deposits received were credited to the temple treasury. During the time of Tipu, deposits were accepted at the State depots which he had opened to sell consumer goods. Modern banking, however, is only a century old. The first bank in the district (and second in the State) was the Nanjangud Sreekanteswara Bank Limited, started in 1885 at Nanjangud. It went into liquidation in 1965.

The following is the present position of banking facilities in the dist:-

Taluk	Commercial Bank Offices	Co-operative Bank Offices	Population served per bank office
-----	<u>1983</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1983</u>
Chamrajanagar	16	1	16065
Gundlupet	9	1	16882
Heggadadevanakote	14	1	11425
Hunsur	14	1	11948
Kollegal	20	3	11437
Krishnarajanagar	16	2	10210
Mysore	85	13	6518
Nanjangud	18	2	13536
Periyapatna	12	1	11898
T.Narasipur	18	1	11578
Yelandur	5	1	10225
	---	---	-----
District Total :	227	27	10381

Source: Taluk-wise Plan Statistics 1980; Mysore District at a Glance 1982-83.

Besides the above, there are 11 Primary Land Development Banks, one in each taluk. The loan given by these P L D Banks during the year 1981-82 was Rs.51.52 lakhs.



The Cauvery Grameena Bank, Mysore (sponsored by the State Bank of Mysore) established in 1976 is a Regional Rural Bank covering the districts of Mysore and Hassan. As on 31st December 1981 the Bank had 71 branches with deposits worth Rs.329.79 lakhs. The advances made were Rs.914.21 lakhs.

The following are the details of Deposits and Credits of Commercial Banks in the district for different years.

		<u>As at the end of J U N E</u>		
		<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
I.	Commercial Bank Deposits (in Rs. lakhs)	5,434	7,303	8,462
II.	Commercial Bank Credit (in Rs. lakhs)			
a.	Total Credit ..	3,425	4,787	5,527
b.	Small Scale Industries ..	507	718	838
c.	Agriculture ..	1,031	1,489	1,719
d.	Total Priority Sectors ..	1,884	2,696	3,678

Note: Priority sectors includes agriculture and allied activities; small-scale sector; (Road and Water Transport Operators; small-scale industries and setting up of Industrial Estates; others (retail trade and small business, self-employed and education.)

Source: Taluk-wise Plan Statistics, 1980.

State Financial Corporation : The State Financial Corporation was set up in 1959 with the objective of promoting industrial entrepreneurship with special emphasis to the development of Backward districts and small scale industries. There is a regional office of the Corporation at Mysore. The number of loans sanctioned in the district for the year 1981-82 were 85 amounting to Rs.377.06 lakhs; and the disbursements amounted to Rs.278.90 lakhs.

Co-operative Societies : The details of co-operative societies in the district for different years :

	1976	1979	1982
No of societies	1448	1300	1529
Membership	483000	563000	659572
Share capital (in Rs lakhs)	766 (141)	1082 (485)	N.A.
Deposits (Rs. in lakhs)	559	816	N.A.
No of Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies	N.A.	N.A.	271
Membership in Agricultural Credit Co-op. Societies	N.A.	N.A.	317088

Note: N.A. - Not Available.

Figures shown in brackets indicate the contribution made by the Government.

Source: Karnataka State Gazetteer - Part I of 1982.

Mysore District at a glance 1982-83.

Agricultural Marketing : There are 16 Regulated Markets in the district out of which 6 are Main Markets and 10 sub-markets. The taluk-wise details as on 31.03.1983 are as follows :-

	No of Main & Sub-Markets	Value of Turn Over in Rs lakhs
Chamrajanagar	2	316.20
Gundlupet	2	75.61
Heggadadevanakote	1	75.61
Hunsur	2	347.01
Kollegal	2	291.11
Krishnarajanagar	2	85.47
Mysore	2	940.21
Nanjangud	1	226.83
Periyapatna	-	-
TNarasipur	2	258.54
Yelandur	-	-
District Total :	16	2,616.59

Source: Mysore district at a glance 1982-83.



The principal products marketed by these markets are paddy, rice, ragi, jowar, jaggery, maize, niger and sesamum.

The State Agricultural Marketing Board whose functions include grading and standardisation of agricultural produce, general improvement of marketing, financing loan, etc has established a training college at Mysore. There are two other Colleges at Hubli and Raichur.

Shandies : (Weekly bazaars or Shanthé) : These are held on specified days where a number of small retail dealers of the area including small producers and growers put up their goods for sale. These markets are helpful to small agriculturists and other small producers to find a ready market and to weaker sections such as agricultural labourers, plantation workers, mine workers etc to make their purchases. The important shandis in the district are - Shanthé Maravahalli - Tuesday; Tirakanambi - Thursday; K R Nagar - Sunday and Shathe Sargur - Friday.

A good number of Cattle Fairs, in addition to the weekly cattle fairs, are held on a large scale on occasions like jatras, festivals like Basavajayanthi, Maha Shivrathri etc. These special cattle fairs are usually organised after the harvest and prior to the onset of monsoon. The important cattle fairs in the district are held at Tirakanambi and Chunchanakatta

Trade : Trade contacts both within the country and abroad were established since early times. Under Tipu, trade in certain commodities like tobacco, iron, pepper and sandalwood was a State monopoly.

The city of Mysore had 356 wholesale trade units in 1971. A heavy urban bias is found in all wholesale business. The retail trade establishments were 13,548 in 1971 and the district ranked third in the State.

Warehousing : The State Warehousing Corporation established in 1957 has warehousing centres at Mysore, Kollegal, Chamrajanagar and T. Narasipur. One of its regional offices is at Mysore. Rural warehouses have also been opened in some villages of the district.

The details of warehousing in the district for 1979 are as follows :-

	<u>No of co-op. Godowns</u>	<u>Capacity (in MTs)*</u>	<u>No of ware- houses</u>	<u>Capacity (in MTs)*</u>
Chamrajanagar	19	3300	1	400
Gundlupet	11	2500	-	-
Heggadadevanakote	12	1500	-	-
Hunsur	16	3100	-	-
Kollegal	5	600	8	920
Krishnarajanagar	24	4000	-	-
Mysore	19	4300	26	13,650
Nanjangud	14	2750	-	-
Periyapatna	15	2900	-	-
T. Narasipur	21	3700	17	2,900
Yelandur	11	2300	-	-
District Total :	<u>167</u>	<u>30900</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>17,470</u>

\* Indicates Capacity in Million MTs.

Source : Taluk-wise Plan Statistics, 1980.

Public Distribution System : The Informal Rationing System for the distribution of foodgrains was introduced in the district on 1st November 1974. There were 750 fair ~~xxx~~ price shops in December 1976 and 508 in March 1979. The decline is due to amalgamation of certain co-operative societies and cancellation of certain fair price shops in the taluks. As on 31st March 1983 there were 665 fair price shops out of which 224 were in Mysore taluk.



## EDUCATION

Education, in ancient Mysore was in the form of agraharas, mathas and ghatikas. An agrahara is a settlement of scholarly Brahmanas who engaged themselves in academic pursuits besides performing religious duties. These agraharas were founded by Kings, Queens, Generals and other aristocrats and every modern taluk had an average of three or four agraharas in ancient times. Every agrahara had a primary school and the Vedas, Vedangas, Purana, Natyashastra, Astrology, Grammar, Mathematics, Languages etc were some of the subjects taught. The mathas were boarding houses and schools attached to temples. The Ghatikasthanas were centres where a scholar's attainments were tested and he was conferred with the title Ghatikasahasi. The agraharas continued to be founded in Mysore and other areas of ancient Karnataka even till the 18th century. Besides, the Buddhist Viharas and Jain bastis were centres of learning apart from worship.

With the advent of Muslim rule, a common system of Islamic education came to be established. The mosque was a centre of instruction and literary activities. Maktabas and Madrasas were the two grades of institutes. In Mysore, during the period of Muhammadan ascendancy (1761-1799), Muhammadan education received a good deal of attention especially during the time of Tipu Sultan.

Modern Education : The beginning of modern education was in 1833, when the then rulers of Mysore established a free English School at Mysore. Systematic activity in the field of education, however began, with the Sir Charles Wood's Despatch of 1854. The structure of modern education was based on a plan formulated by the directors of the East India Company in the Despatch. The next important step was the sanctioning of the Hobli system of education according to which a school was started in each Hobli. Missionaries were also actively engaged in education and the first Mission school was started by the Wesley Mission.

The Princely State of Mysore was the second state in the country (next to Baroda) to introduce compulsory Primary Education in 1913. Higher Education was fostered by the starting of the Mysore University in 1916, the first university to be established in a princely State. Thus, education in general in old Mysore was in an advanced stage as compared to other areas of the State.

Literacy : A literate person is one who can read and write with understanding. As per the 1981 Census the literate population of the district is as follows :

Total Literates	...	816,311
Males	...	526,429
Females	...	289,882

In terms of percentages, 31.58% of the population is literate while the State rate is 38.41%, and the district holds the 14th place in the State. The growth rate of literacy from 1971 to 1981 is 23.26%.

Taluk	Total No of Literates	L I T E R A T E S ...			
		Rural	Urban	Males	Females
Chamrajanagar	64,060	45,380	18,680	42,693	21,367
Gundlupet	38,292	29,360	8,932	27,354	10,938
Heggadadevanakote	34,337	26,686	5,651	24,270	10,067
Hunsur	49,295	36,152	13,143	34,072	15,223
Kollegal	63,595	45,352	18,243	42,731	20,864
Krishnarajanagar	60,366	49,904	10,462	40,900	19,466
Mysore	329,084	35,658	293,426	194,399	134,685
Nanjangud	64,866	47,069	17,797	44,115	20,751
Periyapatna	45,504	41,031	4,473	31,170	14,334
T. Narasipur	54,013	44,126	9,887	35,880	18,133
Yelandur	12,899	10,337	2,562	8,845	4,054
District Total :	816,311	413,055	403,256	526,429	289,882

Source : Census Report 1981.



# LITERACY PERCENTAGES (1981 Census)

## Indicators

TL Total Literates  
+ Rural Literates  
++ Urban Literates  
M Male Literates  
F Female Literates

TL 32.85  
+ 30.26  
++ 55.49  
M 43.71  
F 21.58

KRISHNA-  
RAJANAGAR

TL 29.42  
+ 28.37  
++ 44.56  
M 39.41  
F 18.96

PERIYARATNA

MYSORE

TL 51.52  
+ 21.97  
++ 61.59  
M 58.99  
F 43.55

HUNSUR

TL 27.50  
+ 23.86  
++ 47.44  
M 37.24  
F 17.35

TL 23.96  
+ 19.95  
++ 51.19  
M 31.84  
F 15.70

NANJAN-  
GUD

TL 20.04  
+ 18.19  
++ 41.27  
M 27.70  
F 12.02

HEGGADADEVANAKOTE

T NARSI-  
PUR TL 24.55  
+ 22.52  
++ 41.16  
M 31.74  
F 16.96

KOLLEGAL

TL 24.17  
+ 19.94  
++ 51.16  
M 31.42  
F 16.42

YELANDUR

TL 23.46  
+ 19.50  
++ 46.21  
M 30.65  
F 15.97

CHAMRAJANAGAR

TL 22.68  
+ 19.72  
++ 44.74  
M 32.15  
F 13.06

GUNDLUPET

TL 21.02  
+ 18.92  
++ 38.19  
M 28.29  
F 13.47

Institutions and Enrolment : The taluk-wise figures of educational institutions in the district as on March 1983 are as follows :-

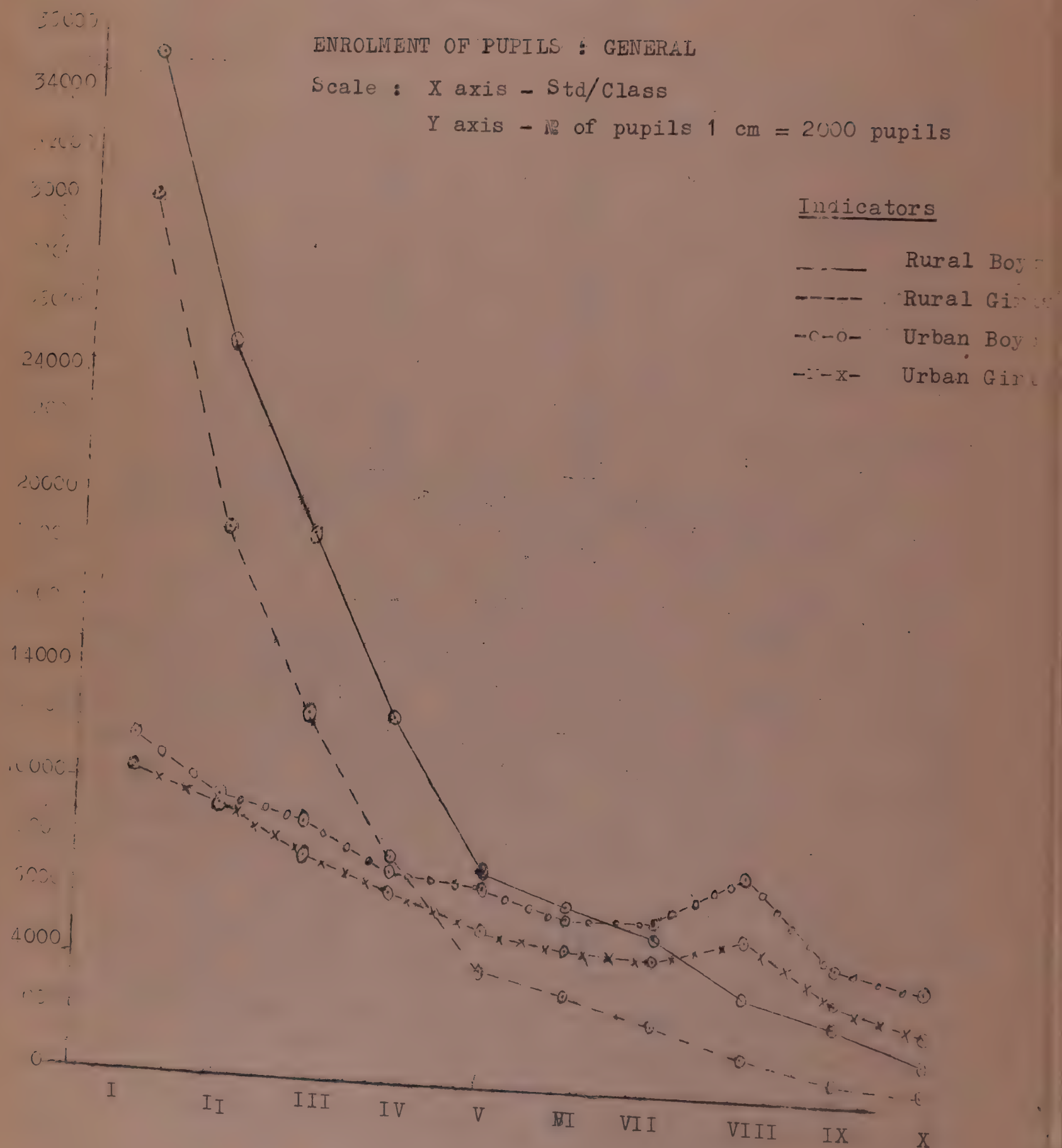
Taluk	№ of Nursery Schools	№ of Primary Schools	№ of High Schools	№ of Coll- eges
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Chamrajanagar	11	236	8	1
Gundlupet	26	166	6	2
Heggadadevanakote	38	225	9	1
Hunsur	31	205	11	2
Kollegal	46	226	16	3
Krishnarajanagar	9	217	13	5
Mysore	134	431	52	41
Nanjangud	23	272	12	2
Periyapatna	29	198	8	1
T. Narasipur	6	201	7	3
Yelandur	11	56	4	-
District Total :	364	2433	146	61

Note: The number of colleges includes Junior Colleges, Colleges of General and Professional education, teachers training and residential institutions.

Source: Mysore District at a glance 1982-83.

To achieve the goal of universal elementary education and thereby acquire literacy it is essential to have 100 per cent enrolment in schools. Amenities like mid-day meals, attendance scholarships, free supply of books and slates are provided to ensure enrolment. The class-wise total enrolment and that of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the district as per the Fourth All India Educational Survey 1978 can be seen in graphs on the following pages. The downward trend of the lines in the graph indicates a decrease in the number of enrolment as one goes higher classwise. This is due to dropouts and stagnation. But in Class VIII in urban areas the lines show a sudden rise which may be attributed to the migration of students from schools in the rural areas to High schools in urban areas. The ratio of enrolment to child population in the rural areas of the district as revealed by the Survey is indicated in a separate chart.





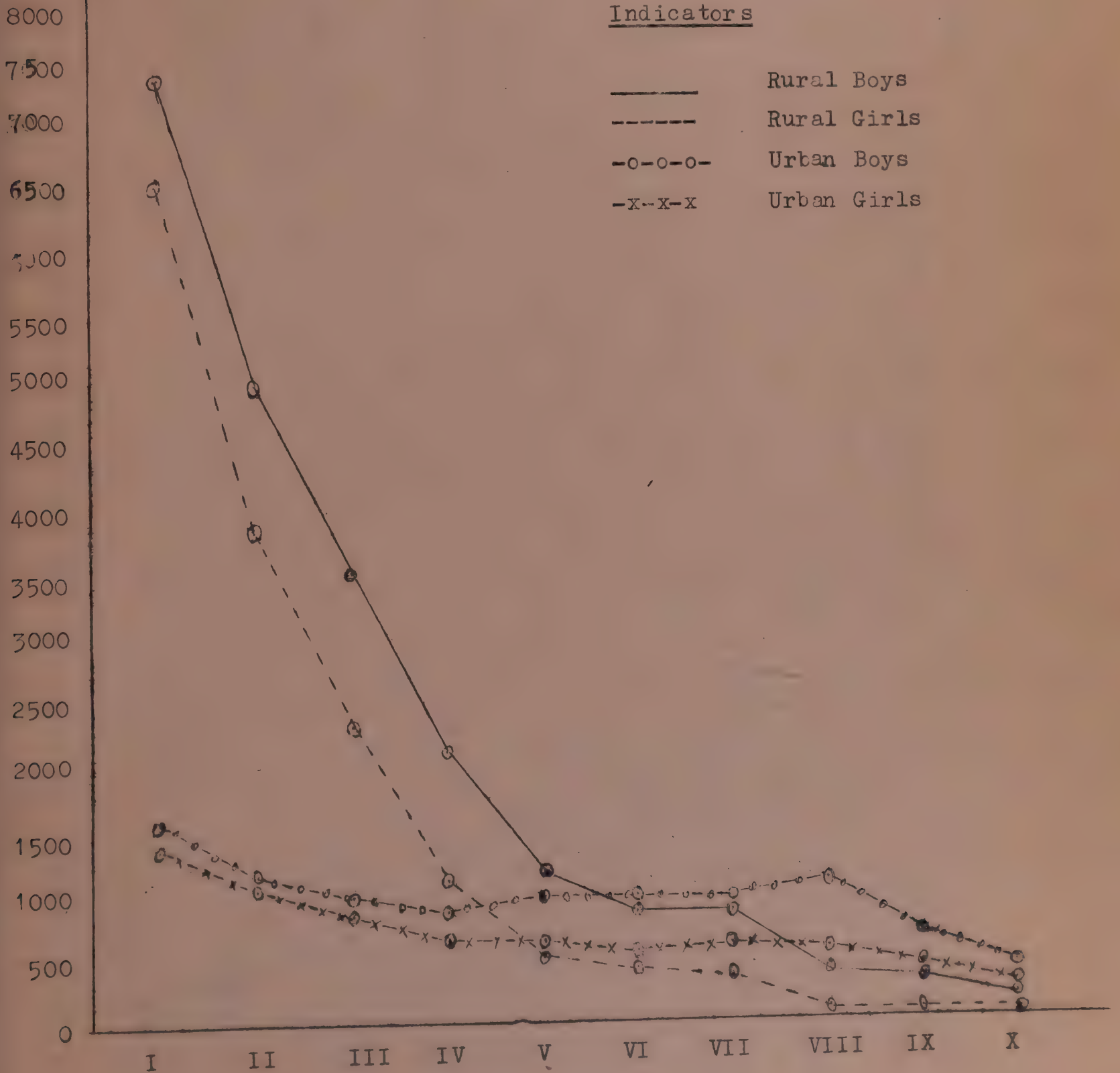
ENROLMENT RATE : SCHEDULED CASTE CHILDREN

Scale : X axis - Std/Class

Y axis - No of Pupils 1 cm = 500 pupils.

Indicators

\_\_\_\_\_ Rural Boys  
 - - - - - Rural Girls  
 -o-o-o- Urban Boys  
 -x-x-x- Urban Girls





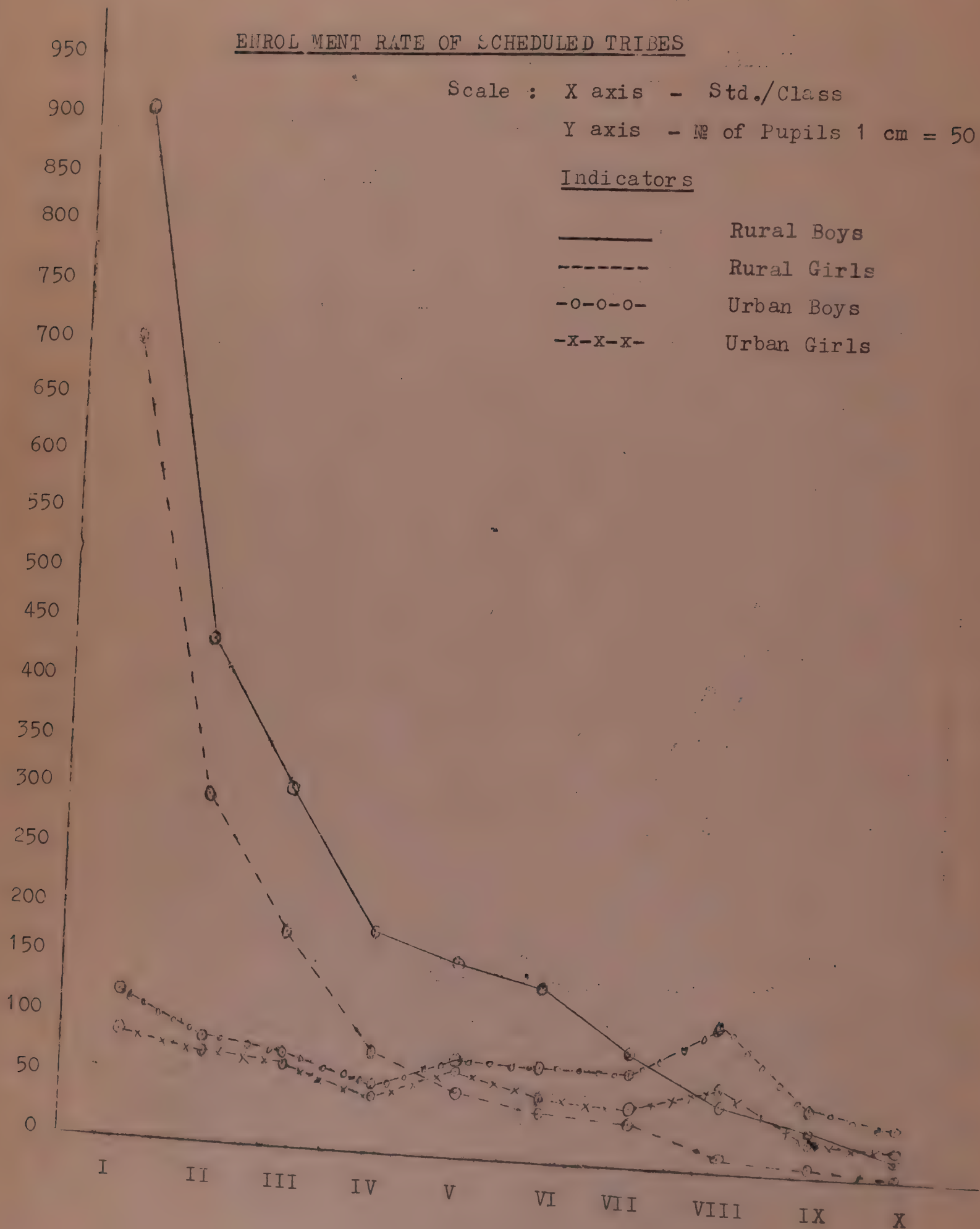
# ENROLMENT RATE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

Scale : X axis - Std./Class

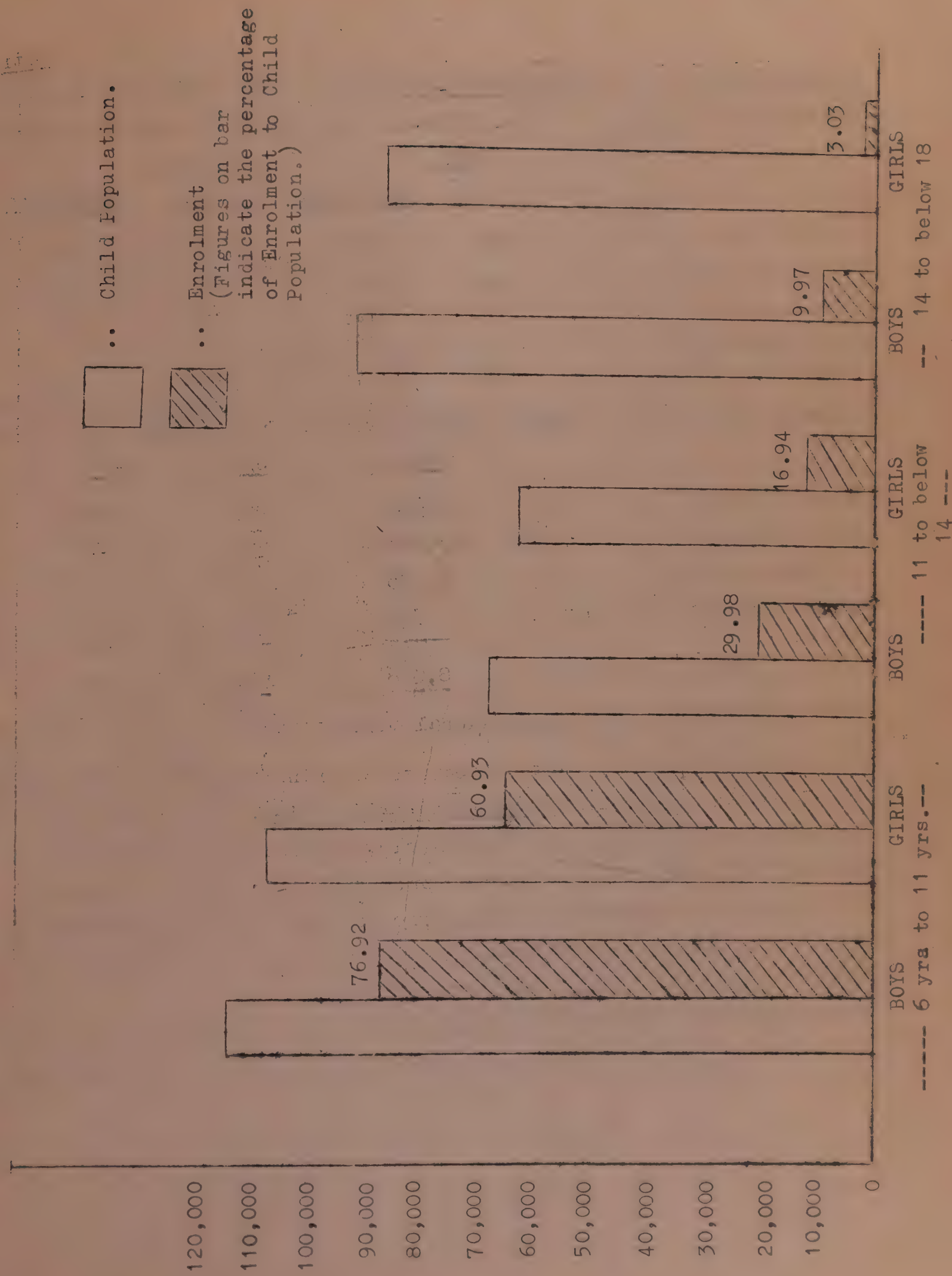
Y axis - No of Pupils 1 cm = 50 pupils

## Indicators

- Rural Boys
- Rural Girls
- o-o-o- Urban Boys
- x-x-x- Urban Girls



# RATIO OF ENROLMENT TO CHILD POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS





Teachers population and Teachers Education : The number of teachers in the district according to qualification and sex at different stages are:

	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
	<u>Trained</u>	<u>Untrained</u>	<u>Trained</u>	<u>Untrained</u>
Primary Stage (1 - 4)	2,533	353	1,285	90
Middle Stage (5 - 7)	1,228	114	694	52
Secondary Stage (8 - 10)	930	125	399	60
Higher Secondary Stage (11 - 12)	97	47	17	23

Teachers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is as follows:

	<u>Total</u>	<u>S/C</u>	<u>S/T</u>
Primary Schools ..	2,952	265	35
Middle Schools ..	3,334	275	10
Secondary Schools ..	1,435	25	7
Higher Secondary Schools..	327	19	3
Total ..	<u>8,048</u>	<u>584</u>	<u>55</u>

Source: Fourth All India Educational Survey, 1978.

For a sound educational system adequate training facilities for teachers are essential. The Regional College of Education, Mysore, is one of the four colleges established by the Ministry of Education, Government of India in 1963 with the objective of providing a programme of education for teachers of science, commerce, home science, fine arts, English and Technology. The college at Mysore serves the needs of the State of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu and Kerala. The post-graduate Department of Education in the University of Mysore was started in the year 1958 and in 1960, Ph.d courses were introduced.

The Training institutions in the district are :

	No of Insti- tutions	Enrolment		No of Lectures
		Men	Women	
Pre-primary T T I	4	-	151	9
Teachers Training Institutes	8	726	719	121
B Ed Colleges	6	382	294	48

Source: Karnataka State Gazetteer Part II

Mysore University: The University of Mysore started in 1916, happens to be the earliest in the country to carry on its extension work successfully and has the distinction of being hailed as the "Mysore Experiment" at the International Universities Conference held at Oxford in 1934. The University became autonomous in 1956 and in 1960, it moved to its present campus "Manasa Gangotri". During 1981-82, the University sheltered 105 colleges comprising 69,258 students. The Mysore University was the first to introduce the scheme of correspondence courses in Karnataka. One of the commendable features of this scheme is that the University arranges for contact programmes for its students.

#### RESEARCH INSTITUTES :

<u>Institute</u>	<u>Work Undertaken</u>
1. Oriental Research Institute (1881)	Study and preservation of manuscripts relating to Indian literature, art, music, philosophy etc.
2. Central Food Technological Institute (1950)	Research activities to bridge the gap in food shortage by better conservation methods, to solve problems of food industries and to minimise food imports; beneficiation of agriculture produce; development of nutritious foods; analysis of quality control; training of personnel etc.



Institute

Work Undertaken

3. Defence Food Research Laboratory (1961)

Research and development on problems of defence interest in various aspects of food science and technology; research in varied fields of Food Science, Food technology, Food Engineering, Food Preservation and Food Packing, Bio-Chemistry and Nutrition and Food Microbiology.

4. Central Institute of Indian Languages (1969)

To assist and co-ordinate the development of India languages; to promote pure and applied research through scientific study and inter-linguistic research; to make a study of tribal and border languages; to develop instructional materials etc.

Technical Education : The figures for technical Institutes as on January 1983 are :

		<u>Mysore</u>	<u>State</u>
Colleges offering PG Courses (including Ph.d)		2	7
Degree Level	Government	-	2
	Non-Government	4	41
Diploma Level	Government	1	28
	Non-Government	1	21
Industrial Training Institute	Government	1	21
	Non-Government	3	19
Secondary Level	Government	-	6
	Non-Government	-	-
Total :		12	145

Legal Education : In 1981-82 there were 32 Law colleges in the State with 12,540 students enrolled for LL.B. The University-wise break up is:

Bangalore University	..	9	Colleges
<u>Mysore University</u>	..	7	- do -
Karnataka University	..	9	- do -
Gulbarga University	..	5	- do -
Mangalore University	..	2	- do -
Total	..	<u>32</u>	- do -

Medical Education : There are at present (1983) four Government Medical Colleges and eight private medical colleges in the State. The Mysore Medical College, Mysore, a Government Medical College, is the only medical college in the district, having an intake capacity of 98 (1980-81). Besides there is a Pharmacy College and the Government College of Indian Medicine at Mysore.

Adult and Non-Formal Education : Adult Education programme was initiated by Dewan Sheshadri Iyer in old Mysore. But the Programme did not make headway. By about 1939-40, there was a general awakening throughout the country, which resulted in organising mass literacy campaigns in the State. A literacy drive was initiated in Mysore in 1940 by the Mysore University Union. In 1941, the "Mysore State Literacy Council" was formed which was named "Adult Education Council" in 1945.

The scheme of Vidyapeetha started first in 1947 at Nanjangud is modelled on the lines of Danish High Schools the kind of which is unique in the whole of India. At present there are 13 such Vidyapeethas in the State.

To provide technical know-how and training personnel in the implementation of the adult education programme, the State Resource Centre was set up in 1979 at Mysore by the Government of India.



The taluk-wise details for 1978-79 are :

Taluk	No of Partici- pants	No of Adult Education Centres	No of Reading Rooms
Chamrajanagar	671	26	36
Gundlupet	258	13	32
Heggadadevanakote	461	21	28
Hunsur	1,016	41	49
Kollegal	779	31	11
Krishnarajanagar	964	49	36
Mysore	1,017	45	44
Nanjangud	504	17	30
Periyapatna	1,064	46	20
T. Narasipur	804	30	38
Yelandur	453	19	26
District Total :	8,021	338	350

Source: Taluk-wise Plan Statistics, 1980.

School Buildings : One of the issues that needs attention is the building facilities in the schools. Many of the Primary Schools in rural areas are run in open space, thatched huts and tents. The taluk-wise details for Mysore district according to the Fourth Educational Survey 1978 are :-

Category	Taluk	Number
1. Open space	Periyapatna	1
2. Tents	-	-
3. Thatched Huts	Chamrajanagar	4
	T. Narasipur	5
	Kollegal	8
	Gundlupet	1
	HD Kote	15
	Hunsur	3
	Periyapatna	7

All the schools in the above table are Primary Schools and are located only in rural areas of the district.

Incomplete schools : There were 47 Primary, 74 Middle, 6 Secondary and 1 Higher Secondary schools in the district which were incomplete in 1978.

## HEALTH

The Ayurvedic system of medicine was prevalent in the district as in other parts of the State since early times. With the advent of the Muslim rule, the Unani system was introduced. And the British ushered in the Allopathic or the Western system of medicine in the 19th century. The old Mysore State was the first state in the country to start Rural Health Centres (1931).

At present the medical, health and family welfare services are administered by a District Health and Family Welfare Officer, a District Surgeon, a Lady Medical Officer and a number of Class I and Class II Officers.

Taluk-wise figures for health institutions for 1982-83 are as follows :-

<u>Taluk</u>	<u>No of hospitals</u>	<u>No of Primary Health Centres</u>	<u>No of Primary Health Units</u>
Chamarajanagar	2	2	12
Gudlupet	2	2	16
Heggadadevanakote	1	2	11
Hunsur	1	2	13
Kollegal	1	2	7
Krishnarajanagar	2	2	9
Mysore	11	2	23
Nanjangud	2	3	18
Periyapatna	1	1	18
Tirumakudlu Narasipur	3	2	14
Yelandur	-	1	3
District Total	26	21	144

Source: Mysore District at a glance 1982-83.



Common Diseases: The district of Mysore is considered endemic for Cholera, Gastro enteritis and malaria and hyperendemic for leprosy. To combat leprosy there are two leprosy control centres located at Chamarajanagar and Kollegal.

Family Welfare : The Family Planning Bureau guides and co-ordinates the family welfare activities at the district level. The details of Family Welfare activities for 1978-79 are as follows :-

No of family welfare centres	.. ..	69
No of Maternity & Child Welfare Centres (only Govt. centres)	.. ..	7
No of Sterilisations performed	.. ..	10,086

Major Hospitals : The Krishnarajendra Hospital at Mysore founded in 1876 has a bed strength of 1,070 (1983). All diseases except Tuberculosis are treated in this hospital which has 18 different sections. The maternity and problematic cases are referred to the Cheluvamba Hospital which is in the same annexe. The other major hospitals at Mysore are the Mary Calvert Holdsworth Memorial Hospital (1906), the Princess Krishnarajamanni Tuberculosis Sanatorium (1921), with a bed strength of 470; the Government College of Indian Medicine (1908) for providing treatment in Ayurveda and Unani system and the All India Institute of Speech and Hearing (1965). There is also an ESI hospital at Mysore.

Hospital -----	Bed strength -----	In-Patients in 1981 -----	Out-patients in 1981 -----
Krishnarajendra Hospital	1,070	22,277	287,580
Mary Calvert Holdsworth Memorial Hospital	280	9,069	42,286
PK T.B. Sanatorium	470	3,262	24,339

Details about population served by Health Units and Bed strength for 1978-79

Taluk	Population served per Health Unit	No of Beds	Bed population ratio
Chamarajanagar ..	15,900	72	3,800
Gundlupet ..	10,300	38	4,300
Heggadadevanakote ..	14,300	24	7,200
Hunsur ..	10,800	34	4,800
Kollegal ..	19,900	64	3,700
Krishnarajanagar ..	14,500	78	2,400
Mysore ..	20,200	2,312	300
Nanjangud ..	14,300	42	6,400
Periyapatna ..	8,100	57	2,400
T Narasipur ..	15,400	33	6,600
Yelandur ..	14,500	6	9,600
District ..	14,700	2,732	900



## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Social work undertaken by State agencies and voluntary organisations covers education, health, development and welfare activities for workers, women, children, the disabled, the weaker sections etc. Education and health having been dealt in separate chapters, an appraisal is made here of other social service activities under the following heads :-

1. Economic Services - Those in the nature of development activities like employment schemes, water supply, electrification etc.
2. Social Services - Welfare activities for the workers, women and children, the disabled, the weaker sections etc.

### ECONOMIC SERVICES

Employment Schemes : Number of applicants on the live register of employment exchange at the end of December 1979 is given below :-

Taluk	<u>Educated Unemployed</u>			Illiterates Unemployed	TOTAL
	A	B	C.		
Chamrajanagar	232	782	692		
Gundlupet	86	792	786	216	1,922
Heggadadevanakote	31	504	687	162	1,826
Hunsur	160	864	982	108	1,350
Kollegal	218	812	864	180	2,136
Krishnarajanagar	116	698	810	165	2,059
Mysore	2,448	6,684	7,016	178	1,832
Nanjangud	256	973	891	1,750	17,898
Periyapatna	62	684	782	184	2,304
T Narasipur	142	341	983	173	1,705
Yelandur	32	222	582	229	1,695
				196	1,032
District Total :	3,783	13,360	15,075	3,541	35,799

Note : A - Graduates & Post Graduates  
 B - Matriculates  
 C - Others.

The total number on the live register in the district as compared to the State for recent years is tabulated below :-

	<u>Mysore dist.</u>	<u>State Total</u>
1979	35,759	550,321
1981	35,946	630,169
1982	35,965	677,309

To provide employment opportunities there are some definite schemes of the Government. Under the Stipendiary Employment Scheme started in 1977-78, the services of post-graduates, graduates and diploma holders on the live registers are utilised. The number of persons employed under this scheme in the district in 1978-79 was 1,343.

The Employment Affirmation Scheme is intended to provide employment in manual work to all able-bodied for 100 days in a year. The taluks of the district where the scheme was implemented in 1978-79 :

<u>Taluk</u>	<u>No of persons Registered</u>	<u>No of persons absorbed in the EAS (per day on average)</u>
Gundlupet.	9,595	837
Kollegal	13,605	2,313
Yelandur	3,357	374
District :	<u>26,557</u>	<u>3,524</u>

Under the National Rural Employment Programme which was a replacement of the Food for Work Programme the total mandays created till 31.12.1982 were 921,521.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY : The details of water supply under the minimum needs programme for the district during 1979, are given in the next page.

RECEIVED  
Mysore  
1980



Taluk	No of villages suffering from inadequate supply of water	No of other settlements* suffering from inadeq- uate supply of water	Total No of Bore wells sunk	No of piped water sup- schemes completed
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Chamrajanagar	14	26	386	23
Gundlupet	7	8	240	8
Heggadadevanakote	13	14	345	9
Hunsur	21	11	366	16
Kollegal	26	4	324	13
Krishnarajanagar	15	5	211	22
Mysore	27	6	220	13
Nanjangud	7	1	327	16
Periyapatna	19	11	332	17
T. Narasipur	17	12	272	11
Yelandur	-	5	94	5
District Total :	166	103	3,117	153

Note : \* Other settlements refer to tandas, hamlets, colonies, bastis etc.

**RURAL ELECTRIFICATION** : Under the Minimum Needs Programme the number of villages electrified in the district is given in the table below :-

Taluk	Total No of villages	No of Villages Electrified			No of vill- ages <u>not</u> electrified
		1977-78	1978-79	1983	
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Chamrajanagar	190	131	131	141	49
Gundlupet	161	100	100	112	49
Heggadadevanakote	282	68	91	135	147
Hunsur	210	96	108	159	51
Kollegal	117	66	71	87	30
Krishnarajanagar	176	100	102	119	57
Mysore	165	87	93	140	25
Nanjangud	188	112	113	153	35
Periyapatna	201	102	109	125	76
T. Narasipur	132	75	76	126	6
Yelandur	26	26	26	26	-
District:	1,848	963	1,020	1,323	525

Source: Taluka-wise Plan Statistics, Mysore District, 1980.  
Mysore District at a glance 1982-83.

DEVELOPMENT INDEX : The district of Mysore is considered economical developed. The composite index of development of the district for different years is given below :-

<u>Period</u>	<u>Development Index</u>	<u>Rank in the State</u>
1960-61	124.60	5
1971-72	123.35	5
1974-75	116.81	4
1976-77	112.09	5
1979-80	124.45	3

### SOCIAL SERVICES

Labour Welfare: Trade Union activity in the State was recognised in 1941 by the passing of the Mysore Labour (Emergency) Ordinance. In 1975, there were 955 trade unions in the State with a membership of 242,000. On the 31st December 1980 there were 1,636 trade unions in the State. The figures for some of the districts are as follows :-

<u>District</u>	<u>Trade Unions</u>	<u>Remark</u>
Bangalore	718	Highest
Mysore	149	Second Highest
Dharwad	115	Third Highest
Dakshina Kannada	112	Fourth Highest
Bidar	13	Lowest

The Central Board of Workers' Education has three regional centres at Bangalore, Mangalore and Hubli. The needs of the workers of Mysore district (inclusive of Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu, Chikmagalur, Hassan, Shimoga and Uttara Kannada districts) are catered to, by the Mangalore Regional Centre.

The Employees State Insurance Act (ESI) of 1948 was implemented in Bangalore in 1958 and subsequently extended to other towns. Kollegal Nanjangud, T Narasipur and Mysore are the areas in the district covered by the Act.



Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes

The department of Social Welfare is entrusted with the welfare programme for the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes in the State. Some of the welfare schemes are opening of schools, granting scholarships, providing mid-day meals, hostel facilities, assistance for agriculture and cottage industries, vocational training, distributing house sites etc. At the district level there is one District Social Welfare Officer to implement the programmes and schemes. Besides the Deputy Commissioners at the district level and the Block Development Officer at the taluk level is responsible for the implementation of the schemes.

Taluk	No of houses distributed to houseless persons - March 79.			No of Pre-Matric and Post-Metric Hostels as in March 1979	
	S/C	S/T	Others	S/C & S/T	Others
Channarajanagar	778	18	475	4	1
Gundlupet	566	19	719	2	1
Heggadadevanakote	773	69	373	3	1
Hunsur	862	108	602	4	1
Kollegal	788	83	356	4	1
Krishnarajanagar	673	26	510	2	1
Mysore	733	24	443	3	1
Nanjangud	867	-	353	2	1
Periyapatna	781	28	861	2	1
T. Narasipur	752	38	436	2	1
Yelandur	404	10	262	2	1
District Total :	7,977	423	4,890	30	11

Source: Taluk-wise Plan Statistics Mysore District, 1980.

Tribal Sub-plan : The tribals are mainly concentrated in the districts of Mysore, Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada and Chikmagalur. For their all-round development a Tribal sub-plan was formulated in the State during the fifth Plan.

There are five Integrated Tribal Development Projects (T.T.D.P.) covering a tribal population of 130,073. Heggadadevanakote is the head-quarters of the I T D P in Mysore district and covers the tribal pockets in all taluks of the district comprising 5125 families with a population of 22,892 (as revealed by the Bench Mark Survey). The different tribal communities in Heggadadevanakote are :

	<u>Population</u>
Soliga ..	11,021
Betta Kuruba ..	1,651
Jenu Kuruba ..	7,785
Yerava ..	914
Kadukuruba ..	570
Hakki Pikki ..	543
Kanijan ..	150
Laniyerava ..	108
Total ..	<u>22,742</u>

Note: The population figures stated are as per 1971 Census. The 1981 Census report does not contain data on backward caste and tribes.

Welfare of Women and Children : The Department of Women and Child Welfare sees to the implementation of social legislation connected with the Karnataka Childrens' Act, 1964, the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1956, and the various welfare schemes for women and children. There is an office of the Department at Mysore headed by an Assistant Director.



Welfare Institutions for Women and Children

(1981-82)

<u>Type of Institution</u>	<u>Mysore Dist.</u>	<u>State Total</u>
1. Remand Homes ..	1	21
2. Certified Schools ..	1	16
3. Reception Centres ..	-	11
4. State Homes for Women ..	1	7
5. Juvenile Service Bureaus. ..	1	9
6. No of Orphanages ..	30	153
Sanctioned Strength ..	2,441	16,295
Grant in Rs. ..	660,000	4,855,794
7. No of Mahila Samajas ..	6	167
Grant in Rs. ..	5,256	123,771

Welfare of the Handicapped : At the time of Reorganisation in 1956, there were only two Government Schools for the handicapped children, one at Mysore and the other at Hubli. The Department of Women and Child Welfare has taken up various schemes for the welfare of the handicapped along with many voluntary organisations. A Braille Press has been established in Mysore with the assistance of the UNICEF to print reading materials for the blind. The School for the Deaf and the Blind (1901) at Mysore is the earliest school for the handicapped in the State. Besides the All India Institute of Speech and Hearing in Mysore imparts training programmes in Speech and hearing.

## TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

In Karnataka, the programme of transport and communication is one of the major areas for development in the Five Year Plans.

Roadways:: In Old Mysore the roads were narrow village tracks, passing through dense forests and mountains.

At present, the road length of 8151 kms in Mysore district is the highest in the State. The details as on 31st March 1981 are :

Total Road length in the State	.. 98,523 kms
Road Length in Mysore district	.. 8,151 kms
Percentage of road length to total road length	.. 8.27

The progress can be seen as follows ::-

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1981</u>
Mysore distri.	3,634	4,608	7,762	8,151	8,151
State Total	43,182	55,369	79,947	95,363	98,523

Source: Karnataka State Gazetteer Part II - 1983.

It can be seen that there has been no addition in the mileage in the period 1979 to 1981. Though the district is developed in respect of road development the Kollegal taluk of the district is backward, and has received attention during the Plans.

As per the Nagpur Classification, the road length in Mysore district in charge of P.W.D. department as on 31st March 1980 is -



	<u>Mysore District</u>	<u>State Total</u> (in-kms)
1. National Highways	-	1,968
2. State Highways	581	7,802
3. Major District Road	777	12,912
4. Other District Roads	782	9,048
5. Village Roads	2,431	32,773
Total	<u>4,571</u>	<u>64,503</u>

It may be noted that there is no National Highway which passes through the district. But among the roads which are proposed to be declared as National Highways the ones that touch Mysore are :-

- Bangalore - Mysore - Madikeri - Mangalore Road ( to join NH 17 )
- Mysore - Nanjangud - Gundlupet - Ootacamund - Coimbatore ( to join NH 47 in Tamil Nadu ).
- Mysore - Srirangapattana - Nagamangala - Chikkanayakanahalli - Huliur - Hiriyur - Bellary - Siruguppa - Shahpur - Gulbarga - Humnabad ( to join NH 9 )

The number of major bridges (having a linear waterway of more than 30 metres) in the district have increased from 20 in 1956 to 44 in 1983. The State total of major bridges is 868 as in 1983.

The number of registered motor vehicles as in 1983 is 35,469. Besides, there were 46,412 bullock carts in 1977 in the rural areas of the district. The urban total being 1,328.

In the year 1978-79 there were 47 villages in the district not connected by roads. The split up is :

Heggadadevanakote	.. ..	42
Nanjangud	.. ..	3
Ieriyapatna	.. ..	<u>2</u>
Total	.. ..	<u>47</u>

Source: Taluka-wise Plan Statistics 1980.

Railways : In the old Mysore area the first railway to be constructed was the broad gauge section of Madras - Bangalore line lying in the Mysore territory and was opened for public traffic in August 1864. At present the total length of railways in Mysore district is as follows:

	<u>Mysore</u>	<u>State Total</u>
Railway routes (in km) ..	121	2,936
Railway route per 100 sq km of area ..	1.01	1.53

Besides there is the Railway Workshop at Mysore employing about 2,200 workers; The Railway Basic Training Centre at Mysore opened on 15th August 1977; and the Railway Museum at Mysore the first Regional Museum to be set up..

Karnataka in general is deficient in railways. Among the new lines that are considered mention may be made of the line between Mysore district to the West Coast via Kushalnagar with a branch line.. connecting Madikeri.

Water Transport : The total number of ferries existing in Mysore dist. is 74 out of the State total of 672.

Air Transport : There is an airport at Mysore administered by the Director General of Civil Aviation where only Dakotas can land in day time. There are no IA flight operating from the airport.

Post, Telegraphs and other communication services ::

In 1870-71, there were only two telegraph offices in the State, one at Bangalore and the other at Mysore. The position of communication services in the district in 1983 is as follows :



Post Offices	..	573
Telegraph Offices	..	234
Telephones	..	9,669
Radio sets (licensed)	..	43,700
T V Sets	..	34

Source : Karnataka At a glance 1981-82.

The other noteworthy details are summarised below :-

1. Mysore and Nanjangud are the two postal divisions in the district out of the 32 divisions of the Karnataka Circle.
2. The Postal Training Centre at Mysore, imparts training for newly recruited candidates for the posts of Postal Assistants and Sorting Assistants.
3. The Mysore-Ooty Narrow Band Micro-wave system was commissioned during March 1977 to meet the trunk traffic between Ooty and Mysore, and also from Mysore to places beyond Ooty.
4. A telex exchange was installed at Mysore after the first telex exchange at Bangalore in 1963.
5. A broadcasting station was started at Mysore in 1935. Today, the Radio Station at Mysore is one among the six large stations in the State.

## ADMINISTRATION

The administration of the areas comprising the present Mysore district, together with other areas, was under the princely rulers and the British till Independence.

After reorganisation in 1956, the State of Karnataka (then State of Mysore) was divided into four revenue divisions - Bangalore, Mysore, Belgaum and Gulbarga. The Mysore district is grouped under the Mysore division along with Mandya, Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada, Chikmagalur and Hassan districts. Each division is under a Divisional Commissioner and each district under the Deputy Commissioner.

The entire district is divided into 11 taluks which are further divided into hoblies. The hoblies shelter a number of villages. The relevant details for 1982-83 can be had in the table below :-

Taluk	No of Hoblies	No. of Inhi- bited villages	No of un- inhibited villages	No of towns	No of Panch- ayats*
Chamarajanagar	5	172	18	1	85
Gundulupet	4	140	21	1	62
Heggadadevanakote	5	239	43	2	54
Hunsur	4	189	21	1	49
Kollegal	5	98	19	1	56
Krishnarajanagar	6	151	25	1	59
Mysore	4	146	19	1	49
Nanjangud	5	173	15	1	96
Periyapatna	4	197	4	1	57
T Narasipur	5	123	9	2	57
Yelandur	2	26	-	1	16
District Total :	49	1,654	194	13	640

There are 2 Town Panchayats each in Krishnarajanagar and T Narasipur talukas,

\* Refers to number of Village Panchayats.



Revenue Administration : The Karnataka Land Revenue Act of 1964, brought about uniformity throughout the State in the number of instalments allowed for payment of land revenue and commencement and end of the revenue year. Land revenue is payable in four equal instalments in the months of January, February, March and April of each year. The total land revenue collection for the district as on 31st March 1983 was Rs.5,679,000. As regards tenancy, in the old Mysore area there was no separate law and the law courts were applying the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act (Act IV of 1918) to agricultural leases on the ground of justice, equity and good conscience. However, the Mysore Tenancy Act of 1952 gave some security to certain classes of tenants.

With the enactment of Karnataka Land Reform (Amendment) Act 1974, the tenants were granted ownership of lands cultivated by them as tenants. It also enabled agricultural labourers and landless persons belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and others to own land.

Details of Tenants on whom ownership right is conferred

Taluk	No during 1978-79	As in March 1979 (cumu- lative)	EXTENT OF AREA	
			During 1978-79	As in March 1979 (Cumulative)
			( In hectares )	
Chamarajanagar	171	408	541	708
Gundlupet	409	748	1,555	1,979
HD Kote	130	465	1,150	1,617
Hunsur	318	775	1,278	1,725
Kollegal	283	865	1,246	1,614
Krishnarajanagar	459	1,449	2,004	2,798
Mysore	440	1,656	917	2,130
Nanjangud	663	2,276	3,078	4,263
Periyapatna	143	317	934	1,248
T Narasipur	379	1,671	1,668	2,436
Yelandur	188	388	358	448
<b>District Total</b>	<b>3,583</b>	<b>11,068</b>	<b>14,729</b>	<b>20,966</b>

Source: Taluka-wise Plan Statistics : Mysore District, 1980.

Law and Order : The Karnataka Civil Courts Act was enacted in 1964 with the object of introducing uniformity of the Civil Judicial System. Under the provisions of the enactment, a three tier system of courts under uniform designation was provided for namely,

1. District Court for each district.
2. Civil Judges court for a district or a smaller area as may be provided for, and
3. Court of Munisiff.

With a view of removing diversity in Police Administration, a common Police Act, 1964 was enacted in the State. The Police Administration of Mysore District is supervised by the Deputy Inspect. General of Police, Southern Range. Each district is headed by a Superintendent of Police. The figures for Mysore district as on 31st March 1981 are as follows :-

	<u>Mysore district</u>	<u>State Total</u>
Police sub-divisions	4	71
Police Circles	11	154
Police stations	36	606
Police outposts	27	316

The district of Mysore (also Dharwad and Gulbarga) has additional Superintendents of Police to hold charge of the city jurisdiction. Besides, there are 10 Home Guard Units (in 1981-82) having 828 Home Guards; and 2022 villages are covered by village Defence Parties having 35,776 enrolled members.

There are 5 jails in Mysore district and a Training Institute for wardens and head wardens is located at Mysore.



LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT : The administration of a locality or a community such as a village, town or a city by a body representing the local inhabitants is local self-government. The Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959 introduced a three tier system consisting of the Village Panchayats, the taluk Board and the District Development Councils.

According to the Act, a village panchayat is constituted for a revenue village or a group of revenue villages for a population of not less than 1500 and not more than 10,000. The Act also provides for a Town Panchayat for a village having a population of not less than 5,000 and an annual income of not less than Rs.10,000. As on 01.01.1979, there were 637 village Panchayats and 4 Town Panchayats in the district of Mysore and 8,224 and 129 respectively in the State.

A Taluk Development Board for each revenue taluk consisting of members directly elected on the basis of 15 members for less than one lakh population and 19 more than one lakh.

A District Development Council, a co-ordinating and supervisory body is formed for each of the 19 districts of the State.

Mysore Municipal Corporation: A city municipal Corporation, consisting of Mayor and Deputy Mayor and elected councillors, is for a population of not less than two lakhs. The Mysore Municipal Corporation formed in 1977 is among the six corporations in the State. The total area of the corporation is 37.30 sq.km. as in 1982 and the total population as per 1981 census is 439,185. Besides, there were 63,453 industrial houses in the corporation limits. The financial details for some recent years is as follows :

<u>Year</u>	<u>Income</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>	(Rs. in lakhs)
1977-78	289.70	306.32	
1979-80	363.15	327.39	
1981-82	407.49	455.89	

Town Planning and City Improvement Boards: Karnataka has the credit of being a pioneer in the field of Town Planning. The city of Mysore Improvement Board Act 1903 was the first in the country for the purposes of town planning and development. On January 1965, a more comprehensive and uniform legislation known as the Karnataka Town and country Planning Act was brought into force.

There are 13 city improvement Boards in the State and one for the city of Mysore.

Departments : The various departments of the State like Agriculture, Industry, Education, Forest, Fisheries, Drugs Control, Public Works, Tourism, Social Welfare etc have separate divisions or circles or offices under separate officials to look after the administration at the district level.



## CULTURE

The Mysore durbar encouraged innumerable scholars, literary men, musicians, artists and painters and thus the city was one of the great centres of cultural activity, especially during the 19th century and 20th century. Even today the remains of the rich cultural heritage can be seen in Mysore through its art and architecture, palaces, the festival of Dasara etc.

Kannada Language and Literature : Language is an important factor which distinguishes any culture. The Kannada language is spoken by the vast majority of the people in the district. Kannada literature received encouragement from the Mysore rulers and some of the rulers themselves were writers. At present the Kannada language is being promoted by the Institute of Kannada Studies at Mysore and cultural organisations like Shri Kuvempu Vidyavardhka Trust, Shri Ramakrishna Matha etc. A course in Kannada is being conducted by the Central Institute of Indian Languages.

The recent Gokak Committee Report and the agitation ensuing from it gave a filip to the Kannada language. As a result the State Government declared Kannada as a compulsory first language in schools in of the State from Standard III to X.

The Mysore Palace is to be the venue of the First World Kannada Conference proposed to be held in November 1984.

Folklore : Folklore refers to materials handed down traditionally from one generation to the other and consists of oral literature, material culture, social folk custom and performing folk arts. A Folklore museum, the first of its kind in India is established at Mysore and with a folklore research station attached to it. The Institute of Kannada Studies, Mysore University has also introduced M A and Diploma Courses in folklore.

Journalism : The first weekly newspaper in the city of Mysore was the Mysore Vritlanta Bodhini started in June 1859. It lasted till 1864. Mysore being the centre of literary and political activity saw the mushrooming of many newspapers and periodicals. The Mysore Gazette published from April 7, 1866 is one of the oldest and yet surviving newspaper. The Gazette of today publishes only Government notifications. M Venkatakrishnaiah, popularly known as the grand old man of Mysore started many journals both in Kannada and English. The Mysore Herald (1886, English); Wealth of Mysore (1912, English Monthly); The Sanpadabhyudaya (Kannada daily, 1912); the Nature Cure (English Daily); the Sadvi (1912) are some of them.

At present, the city of Mysore has a record number of evening dailies, besides other periodicals and journals. Some of them are :-

Mysore Palreke	1941	Aruna	1947
Varthamana	1947	Vijaya	1947
Ashok	1964	Independent	1967
Rajya Dharma	1967	Sankranthi	-
Sudharma	1970	Sadhvi	1936

Architecture : Mysore boasts of Palaces and buildings of architectural importance and has been referred as the "City of Palaces". The Mysore Palace completed in 1910, is a building of the composite style in its exterior with its majestic domes and arches and having the features of Mysore architecture combined with many European aspects. The mausolum of Haider and Tipu and the Daira Daulat Palace at Srirangapattana (new Mandya district) are fine examples of Indo-Islamic style. St. Philomena Church (1943) with its fine tall Gothic Towers is a notable structure of Christian architecture. The Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore is a training ground for many sculptors.



Painting : The rulers of Mysore extended patronage to art. The colourful paintings on the pillars, walls, roofs etc of the Daira Daulat at Srirangapatna are of varied themes and objects. The Jagamohan Palace at Mysore, converted into an art gallery has on its walls several paintings, relating to the dynasty of Mysore Kings. Courses in drawing and painting can be had at the Sri Chamrajendra Technical Institute and the Kalaniketan of Mysore among many other schools of art and crafts. Organisations like the Chitra Shilpa Academy; the Chitra Sangha of Mysore etc are engaged in promoting art.

Music : The Mysore Palace invited great exponents of music and honoured them. Both the Karnataka and Hindustani systems were encouraged. During the reign of the Wodeyars, Mysore was an important seat of music and culture. At present well established cultural organisations and sabhas like the Bidaram Krishnappa's Rama Mandira, Nodabrahma Sabha and Chowdaiah Smaraka Sanguthotsava (all in Mysore) are encouraging and promoting music concerts, competitions, festivals of music and other programmes.

Festivals : Dasara is one of the most important festivals. It was an important instrument for the Wodeyar Kings to unify the Hindus and exhibit Hindu power in the region. Throughout the nine days, Chamundeshwari is worshipped in the Mysore Palace. On Vijayadashami day, a colourful procession is held with tableaux giving the spectators a glimpse of historical episodes. In the evening the statue of Goddess Bhuvaneshwari is taken in a procession - the route march by Infantry, mounted horses, Bharat Scouts and Girls Guides, N.C.C., Bharat Seva Dal etc., is an added attraction. A 45 day Dasara industrial and cultural exhibition is also organised during the festival. During the period of these festivities, Mysore is also the venue for the State level sports and games meet.

Jatras (fairs) play an important part in the social life of the people. When jatras are conducted people of various castes co-operate. The following are the important Jatras in the district :-

Place -----	Month -----	Deity/Saint in whose honour the jatra is held	No of days	Approximate attendance
Chamundi Hills, Mysore	October	Chamundeshwari (Teppotsava & Car festival)	3	50,000
Talakadu, T.Nara- sipur Taluk (once in 12 years)	November, December	Panchalinga Darshana	7	500,000
Mahadeshwara Hills Kollegal Taluk	Oct./Nov.	Malai Mahadeshwara	7	100,000
Nanjangud	March/April	Srikanteshwara	15	75,000
Mudukuthore, T.Nara- sipur taluk	Feb./March	Mallikarjuna Swamy	3	8,000
Krishnarajanagar	February	Arkanatheshwara	3	5,000
Bettadapura, Periya- patna Taluk	February/ March	Mallikarjuna Swamy	3	4,000

Films : The Navjyothi Studio was the first film producing studio in Mysore started in 1946. This studio was closed down in 1953 after which the Premier Studio was established in 1954. The Premier Studio has all the necessary equipments to shoot pictures and so far about 250 pictures have been shot in the studio. Details of film producing, distributing units and cinema theatres as in 1981-82 are :

	<u>Mysore dist.</u>	<u>State Total</u>
No of Film Producing Companies	4	77
No of Film Distributing Cos.	9	366
No of Cinema Theatres (including Touring Talkies)	102	1117

The ratio of Cinema Theatres to population is 1 ; 26,000 for the district.



Equestrian Meets : Racing was in vogue in Mysore as part of the birthday celebrations of the Maharaja of Mysore and during Dasara. At present the Mysore Race Club conducts Horse Races, Steeple Chases, besides facilitating games like cricket, golf, polo, lawn tennis etc. The Race Course in Mysore is a royal gift and one of the most picturesque courses in India.

Tourism: Due to the rich cultural heritage, the district, particularly the city of Mysore, is an important place from the point of Tourism. Apart from being the city of Palaces, Mysore is one of the garden cities of India. The Brindavan Gardens, situated behind the Krishnarajasagar Dam is a world famous terrace garden. The Chamrajendra Zoological garden, popularly known as the Mysore Zoo, contain rare species of wild beasts and birds. There are 36 other big parks and gardens. The Chamundi Hill, having 1000 Stone Steps from the foot of the hill to the Top of the hill with monolithic statue of Nandi besides the steps is an important tourist spot as well as a place of pilgrimage. The Bandipur Wild Life Game Sanctuary in Bandipura (Gundlupet Taluk) covering an area of about 56.98 sq. kms is one of the best wild life sanctuaries in the country.

Owing to the tourist potential, a separate Tourism Office of the State-Department of Tourism is functioning at Mysore.



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